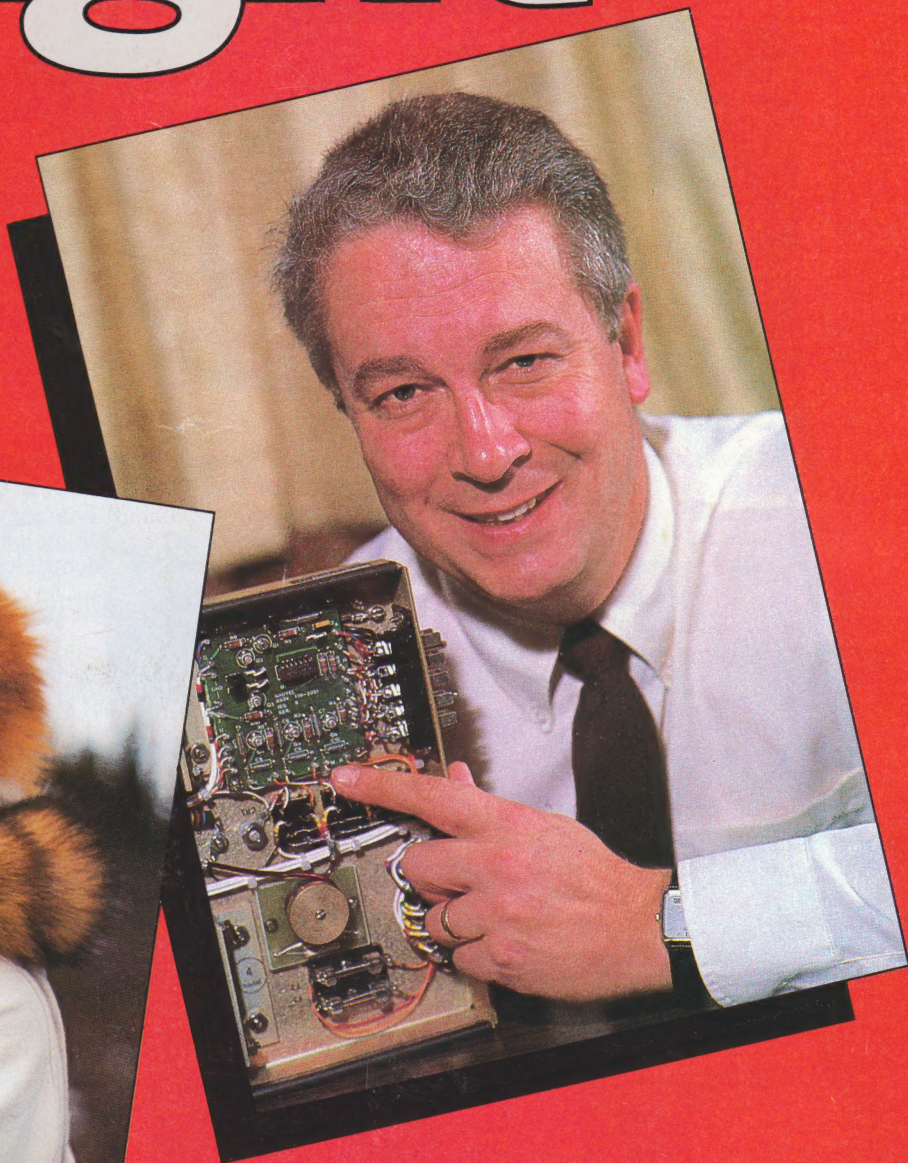


Atlantic Insight

JANUARY 1988 \$1.95

A regional
debate on free trade

Meet the winners!



**Claris Rudkowski and
David Grace top the list
of Atlantic Canada's
Innovators of the Year**





Special Addition.

To soda. Cola. Ginger. Tonic.
Nothing adds that special something like the rich, smooth taste of Bacardi rum.

For a free food and drink recipe booklet, write FBM Distillery Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 368, Brampton, Ontario L6V 2L3.

Atlantic Insight

Publisher

James Lorimer

Editor

Sharon Fraser

Art Director

Kevin O'Reilly

Associate Editor

Charmaine Gaudet

Copy Editor

Adrienne Malloy

Production Co-ordinator

Pamela Scott

Business Administrator

Mary Savoy

Circulation Supervisor

Heather Lively

Customer Service Representative

Yvonne Power 421-1952

Regional Sales

Peter Gildart

Sydney Ann Doyle

1668 Barrington St.

Halifax, N.S. B3J 2A2

National Sales

David Richardson Media Services Inc.:

4800 Dundas St. W., Suite 104

Islington, Ontario M9A 1B1

Telephone: (416)232-1394

John McGown & Associates Inc.:

Nik Reitz

785 Plymouth Ave., Suite 310

Montreal, Quebec H4P 1B3

Telephone: (514)735-5191

Eric McWilliam

Suite 1400

1500 West Georgia St.

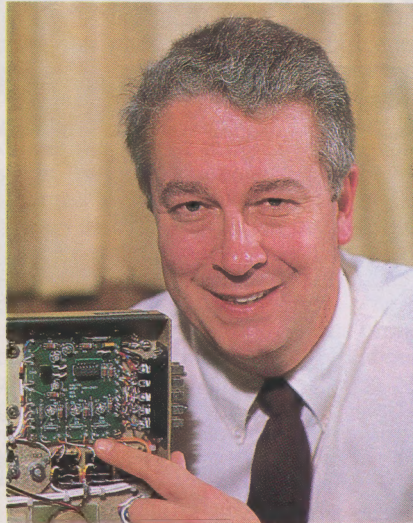
Vancouver, B.C. V6G 2Z6

Telephone: (604)688-5914

Atlantic Insight is published 12 times a year by Insight Publishing Limited, 1668 Barrington St., Halifax, N.S. B3J 2A2. Second Class Mail Registration No. 4683, ISSN 0708-5400, Indexed in *Canadian Periodical Index*, SUBSCRIPTION PRICES: Canada, 1 year, \$22; 2 years, \$38; U.S.A., Territories and Possessions, 1 year, \$35; Overseas, 1 year, \$45. Contents copyright © 1988 by Insight Publishing Limited may not be reprinted without permission. PRINTED IN CANADA. Insight Publishing Limited assumes no responsibility for unsolicited manuscripts and other materials and will not return these unless accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelopes.

JANUARY 1988

VOL. 10 NO. 1



COVER STORY

The *Atlantic Insight* Innovator of the Year award goes to two people this year: David Grace of Halifax, and Claris Rudkowski of Happy Valley-Goose Bay. Profiles of Grace and Rudkowski are featured along with finalists Leonce Bernard of Wellington, P.E.I.; Dr. Brian Glebe of St. Andrews, N.B.; Four the Moment (a singing group) of Halifax; and Allan Andrews of Charlottetown. **PAGE 18**

COVER PHOTOS BY ALBERT LEE AND JOHN KELLAND

COMMENTARY

Two sides of a controversial issue are examined by two prominent Atlantic Canadians: it's Premier Joe Ghiz of P.E.I. vs. Vic Young, president of Fishery Products International in St. John's on the subject of free trade. **PAGE 14**

SPECIAL REPORT

Gottingen St., the historic artery that runs through north end Halifax, is fighting the housing plague of the '80s: the loss of a neighbourhood through gentrification. **PAGE 29**

FEATURES

Business 36
Follow up 38
Folks 42



FOOD

The German, Swiss and French heritage of Lunenburg shows up in its distinctive cuisine that features its own versions of marinated herring, tasty mixed vegetables and old-fashioned breads. **PAGE 34**

DEPARTMENTS

Publisher's Letter 3
Feedback 5
Nova Scotia 6
Prince Edward Island 11
New Brunswick 12
Newfoundland 13
Harry Bruce 17
Ralph Surette 32
Ray Guy 44



Interest buy-downs up to 6 percentage points. Loan insurance of 85%.

The Atlantic Enterprise Program! A special initiative to assist businesses investing in Atlantic Canada.

The Atlantic Enterprise Program (AEP) was created for businesses with an eye for the future.

This initiative is a new, broader program that complements other business assistance programs already in place, through the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA).

Since it was launched on May 1, 1986, the response to the AEP has been encouraging. Opportunities continue to exist for qualifying businesses to grow and provide new jobs for Atlantic Canadians in the process.

A dynamic booster package of interest buy-downs and loan insurance.

The government's offer is simple: eligible applicants from the private sector will be able to substantially lower their cost of borrowing, with contributions that amount to interest buy-downs of up to 6 percentage points, on new term loans of \$25,000 and more for new capital investment.

As a further incentive, special loan insurance of 85% will also be provided to help secure new term loans of \$100,000 and more from commercial lenders (banks, trust companies, etc.)

Business is getting the break it needs to go full steam ahead in the Atlantic region.

The business community will be encouraged by the wide range of business and industry sectors covered by this program. However, they should understand that this financial package is only for new capital investment for new and expanding businesses located or planning to locate in Atlantic Canada.

Projects requiring other levels of financial assistance may be able to get help under other ACOA programs. Just ask!

For further information, interested business people should contact the nearest ACOA office or call toll-free:

1-800-561-7862



Atlantic Enterprise Program

Programme Entreprise Atlantique

The Atlantic Enterprise Program
Helping Business Grow!



Atlantic Canada
Opportunities Agency

Agence des perspectives
de l'Atlantique Canada

Canada

PUBLISHER'S LETTER

People making a difference

Congratulations to our six Innovators of the Year, and particularly to the two winners who grace our cover this month, David Grace and Claris Rudkowski.

The story of this year's awards started back in September, when we advertised for nominations from our readers. We also requested the directors of Atlantic Canada Plus and the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council to suggest names.

The response was very strong, and letters from every corner of Atlantic Canada arrived with names of individuals who fit the innovator bill — people who have come up with innovative ideas, who have put them into practice successfully, and who as a result have generated benefits for their communities and for the region as a whole.

While we don't have formal categories for these awards yet, we have discovered that the nominations fall into six different areas, and that is how we arrived at the six individuals — actually five individuals, and one group — to profile in this issue.

Perhaps the most obvious area is business, large and small: representing this area is one of this year's award winners, David Grace of Nautel. Nautel is a medium-sized company located in Hackett's Cove, N.S. which has distinguished itself twice now for developing, producing and then marketing high-tech electronics equipment all over the world.

A second area where we've found innovators hard at work is community service. All kinds of people in Atlantic Canada are engaged in community service, and this activity is one where innovation can be as valuable and important as business. This year's winner, Claris Rudkowski, lives in the Happy Valley-Goose Bay community of Labrador, and Claris' work has been directed at organizing virtually every interest group in her community to work together to try to ensure the survival of their community by maintaining a military presence at the Goose Bay air base and creating secondary industry to serve the population. Claris' approach has won admiration and praise from many, and the energy and range of her activities is astonishing.

A third area of innovation is medicine, education and sports. This year, the award winner is an Islander, Allan Andrews. Allan is involved in hockey education for young people. He has impressed many people on P.E.I. with his innovative approach to the game and to educating young people in sports, and the judges for our competition felt it was high time

that his work was better known and acknowledged through the region.

It's not usual to look on the people in the region who serve in public office as innovators, but of course politicians are just as capable as other people of taking new, unusual and rewarding routes to addressing familiar problems. The winner in the area of public life is being honoured for something he did a couple of years ago. The politician in question, Leonce Bernard, was an opposition MLA in the P.E.I. legislature for many years. He represented a community where unemployment was a very serious problem. Like all politicians, he talked about unemployment and no doubt proposed measures to deal with it. But unlike most opposition politicians, he used his position in the community to work to set up a venture capital organization and to start a new potato chip business. The potato chip factory, Olde Barrel, uses local products, provides jobs locally, and sells to a market which was formerly the monopoly of off-Island companies. You might think that a potato chip factory would be a natural for P.E.I., but it took the unusual combination of an opposition MLA and some new thinking about how to finance and organize a new business to lead to the Olde Barrel factory.

The arts and the media are another rich area for innovators and innovation. This year the award winner is a unique singing group, Four the Moment. As performers they are teetering on the edge of making music their career, and I hope that our award will encourage them to take the plunge. What is unique about them is the way they have combined one of the musical heritages of the region with a very contemporary singing style and songs that speak from the heart about our history and our present-day society.

Our sixth area, technology and science, is (next to business) probably the category you'd most expect to find in awards for innovation. Like last year, this year's award winner is a scientist who combines an interest in research with a commitment to using science in ways which benefit the community and the region. Brian Glebe of St. Andrews and his involvement in aquaculture has been written about before in *Atlantic Insight*.

The impressive number and quality of nominations we received this year demonstrates that the spirit of innovation is very alive and very active in all corners of Atlantic Canada. I hope that reading about our award winners will encourage us all to recognize, appreciate and support these people who are contributing so much to our community and our region.

— James Lorimer

Armbrae Academy

**Are you
seeking
a quality
education for
your child?**

If you are, then your son or daughter belongs at **ARMBRAE ACADEMY.**

A small, independent day school which offers a quality education to boys and girls of ability, **ARMBRAE ACADEMY** stresses personalized teaching in a setting designed to produce an academically competent and socially mature graduate. Class size does not exceed 16.

ARMBRAE ACADEMY is now accepting applications for September, 1988.

For further information call **423-7920.**



FOUNDED IN 1887

**Armbrae
Academy**

1400 Oxford Street, Halifax, N.S.
B3H 3Y8 or call: 423-7920.

NOW IN 15's

BELVEDERE

**GOOD TASTE
COMES ALIVE!**



Belvedere Extra Mild

WARNING: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked — avoid inhaling.
Average per cigarette — Belvedere Reg. & King Size: "Tar" 15 mg. Nic. 1.1 mg.
Belvedere Extra Mild Reg.: "Tar" 10 mg. Nic. 0.8 mg; King Size: "Tar" 10 mg. Nic. 0.9 mg.

FEEDBACK

For the record

In the November, 1987 issue of *Atlantic Insight* the Business section deals with the North Isle Madame Credit Union. Having worked in the late 1940s in Richmond County communities as a staff member of the St. F.X. Extension Department, I am very pleased to hear news of this kind as I have happy memories of these people and a continuing interest in their community institutions.

I must, however, comment on one error which appears twice in that article, and I quote, "the father of the credit union movement in Canada, Dr. Coady," and "the Canadian credit union movement began in 1932." The Canadian credit union movement, to be historically correct, began in Lévis, Québec, in 1906 with the first *caisse populaire* established by Alphonse Desjardins. The Quebec *caisse populaire* was and remains identical with our credit union except that it has a French name. As a matter of fact, the American credit union from which Drs. Coady and Tompkins got their main inspiration was itself largely influenced by the pioneer work of Alphonse Desjardins.

Started in 1906, *caisses populaires* or credit unions spread through Quebec communities and today number in excess of 1,400 with more than five million members and combined assets of more than \$35 billion.

Anselme Cormier
Conseil Cooperatif Acadien N.E.
Cheticamp, N.S.

Sharing the blame

Ralph Surette has made a daring point in his column *Surviving illicitly on welfare* (November, 1987). In fact, you may lose a few subscriptions.

I agree with his basic point that people on welfare are not living high on the hog. And yes, it seems a reasonable deduction to blame the government.

Let's face it, though. It's greed on everybody's part, not just the government.

Bonnie Hudson
Plaster Rock, N.B.

Write us a letter

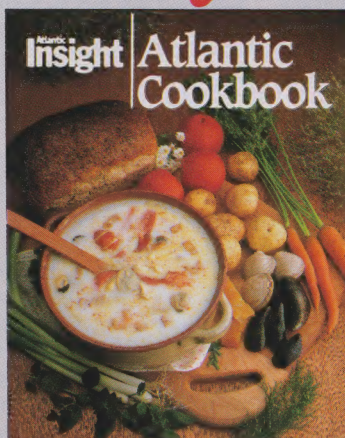
We'd like to hear from you. It's important for us at the magazine to know what our readers think about the news and views that appear in our articles and columns, and we think it's important for you to share your opinions with other readers.

Readership is, after all, the reason a magazine exists. At Atlantic Insight we show our commitment to our readers by putting out a magazine that informs, entertains and invites response. Feedback is a forum where you can take advantage of that invitation.

Address letters to: The Editor, Atlantic Insight, 1668 Barrington St., Halifax, N.S. B3J 2A2

TWO GREAT NEW ATLANTIC INSIGHT BOOKS...

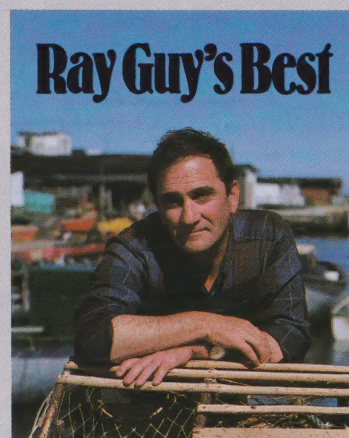
For your enjoyment



The Atlantic Cookbook is a collection of 200 recipes with stories which feature the heritage and the produce of Atlantic Canada. Included are the winners of our Heritage Recipe Contest, favourites from our food sections of the past years, and many wonderful recipes from our readers.

You'll want to have this cookbook in your personal collection.

Paperback \$14.95



Newfoundland's own Ray Guy has been a regular contributor to Atlantic Insight for the past eight years.

Now his best columns have been selected, and they are brought together in this collection. Ray Guy's writing remains fresh, his humour is timeless, and his special way of capturing our unique way of life makes this a book that anyone will take pleasure in.

Paperback \$9.95.

Available at leading independent bookstores and at Coles and Classic/W.H. Smith branches in Atlantic Canada

Published by Formac Publishing Company Limited

LIVE OUTSIDE ATLANTIC CANADA?

Subscribers outside Atlantic Canada can order these books by mail. Use this coupon.

Please send me the following:

____ copies The Atlantic Cookbook at \$14.95
paperback \$ _____

____ copies Ray Guy's Best at \$9.95 paperback \$ _____

Postage and Shipping \$3.00

TOTAL PAYMENT ENCLOSED \$ _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ Postal Code _____ Telephone _____

Visa/Mastercard account _____ Expiry date _____

Signature _____

Send this order with payment to:

Atlantic Insight, 1668 Barrington Street, Halifax N.S., B3J 2A2

Battle lines clearly drawn on Georges Bank dispute

The fishing industry has rallied under the banner — NORIG — to stop Texaco from drilling for oil on Georges Bank

Nova Scotians have been confronted lately with a rash of plain, white-on-black bumper stickers borne by trucks, cars, and plastered on the windows of offices, restaurants and homes. The message, like the sticker, is simple: No rigs on Georges Bank.

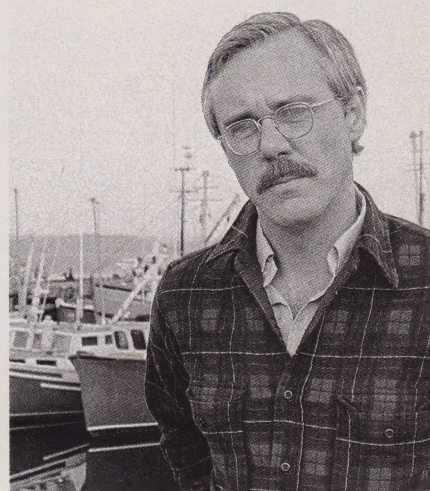
The Yarmouth-based association that produced the bumper sticker is known as NORIG and can count among its membership National Sea Products Ltd., and Clearwater Fine Foods Inc., as well as independent fishermen and fish processors, from the South Shore area. John Davis, a Shelburne businessperson and founding member of NORIG, says, "Texaco is the catalyst for the formation of the association."

He goes on to explain that the association, founded last July, has two objectives:

first, to stop Texaco Canada Resources Ltd., from drilling on Georges Bank — an area he calls the nursery of the fishery. But the association also wants to put the issue to bed. "We want Georges Bank to be put aside as a renewable resource for the fishing industry," says Davis.

Texaco, however, is confident that the various environmental impact studies it has commissioned — at a cost of \$2.5 million — will indicate that both the fishing and the oil industry can co-exist on Georges Bank. "We see no major potential impact from the studies to date," says Laurie Taylor, manager of public affairs for Texaco on the East Coast.

At stake on Georges Bank, located in the Gulf of Maine off the southwest coast of Nova Scotia, is what Texaco believes will be a significant oil reserve. The company estimates that there are potentially



ERIC HAYES

Davis: opposes Texaco on offshore drilling

up to two billion barrels of oil and 10 trillion cubic feet of gas. (That's five times more than the Venture reserves).

However, these figures are only projections, and no one is really sure how much oil, if any, lies beneath Georges Bank. So far, Texaco has undertaken seismic studies on the Bank which indicate geological formations where oil might be found. The next step for Texaco is to drill exploratory wells to determine whether there is oil and in what quantities.

Since Texaco renewed its efforts to acquire permits for exploratory drilling after the settlement of the boundary dispute in the area between the U.S. and Canada, the Lunenburg Board of Trade has expressed its concern. "This region depends vitally on Georges Bank, for an industry which has been around for 300 years and which provides thousands of jobs every year," says Bill Towndrow, spokesperson for the business organization.

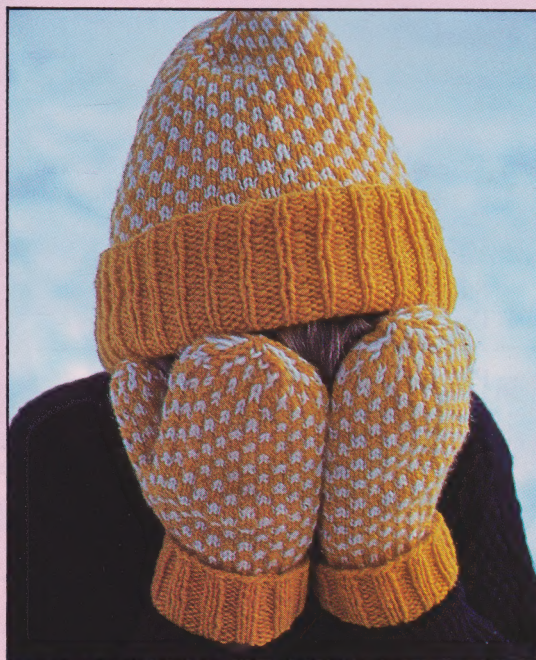
Both the Lunenburg Board of Trade and the NORIG association maintain that it is imperative to immediately call a halt to oil and gas development on the Bank to protect the fishing industry. The industry is currently worth between \$300 million and \$600 million per year and represents 40 per cent of Nova Scotia's primary sector gross domestic product.

The organizations, representing a prosperous fishing industry in the region, feel that the pollution resulting from drilling on the Bank would jeopardize the fish and spawn. Says Towndrow, "We're not so much concerned with the worst case scenario — a well blowout — but with the day-to-day operations and their effects on the fishery."

Studies undertaken in the past by the Bedford Institute of Oceanography, a federal research laboratory in Dartmouth, are anything but conclusive about the effects of drilling on the fishing grounds. "We are concerned with Texaco's study,"

COZY COMPANIONS

These beautiful Checkerboard mittens and cap are just one of 11 different patterns in Robin Hansen's book *Fox and Geese and Fences*. Knitters and craftspeople will be delighted with the patterns and knitting instructions for fishermen's wrists and nippers, caps, shooting gloves, and of course — a variety of heirloom mitten styles. Atlantic Insight is proud to offer this one-of-a-kind knitting treasure to its readers for the low price of \$9.95 (plus \$.50 shipping and handling).



Here is my order for _____ Robin Hansen's heirloom mitten book(s) *Fox and Geese and Fences*. Payment of \$9.95 (plus \$.50 shipping and handling) per book is enclosed, or charge to my Visa/Mastercard number below. Please ship my order to the following address.

NAME _____ ADDRESS _____ POSTAL CODE _____
VISA/MASTERCARD # _____ EXPIRY DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____

Mail to: Atlantic Insight, 1668 Barrington Street, Halifax, N.S., B3J 2A2.
(Offer good only in Canada, allow 4-6 weeks shipping time).

Rent from Avis and save up to \$200 per person on your next Thomson vacation.

Business Reply Mail
No Postage Stamp Necessary
if mailed in Canada

Postage will be paid by:



**Atlantic
Insight**

**1668 Barrington Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 9Z9**



We try harder.

Battle lines clearly drawn on Georges Bank dispute

The drilling industry has walked under the banner of "NO DRILLING" in a step toward proving its will on Georges Bank.

Nova Scotia's drilling industry has walked under the banner of "NO DRILLING" in a step toward proving its will on Georges Bank. The industry, which includes the oil and gas companies, the fishing industry, and the environmental groups, has been divided on the issue of whether to allow drilling on the bank. The industry argues that drilling will create jobs and bring in revenue, while the fishing industry and environmental groups argue that drilling will harm the environment and the fishing industry.

The industry has been divided on the issue of whether to allow drilling on the bank. The industry argues that drilling will create jobs and bring in revenue, while the fishing industry and environmental groups argue that drilling will harm the environment and the fishing industry. The industry has been divided on the issue of whether to allow drilling on the bank. The industry argues that drilling will create jobs and bring in revenue, while the fishing industry and environmental groups argue that drilling will harm the environment and the fishing industry.



The industry has been divided on the issue of whether to allow drilling on the bank. The industry argues that drilling will create jobs and bring in revenue, while the fishing industry and environmental groups argue that drilling will harm the environment and the fishing industry. The industry has been divided on the issue of whether to allow drilling on the bank. The industry argues that drilling will create jobs and bring in revenue, while the fishing industry and environmental groups argue that drilling will harm the environment and the fishing industry.

Atlantic Insight

Keep it coming!

SAVE UP TO
\$16.80

- ☐ YES! Please send me 12 issues, 1 year, of Atlantic Insight and bill me just \$17.00 (I save \$6.40 off the newsstand price).
- ☐ **SAVE EVEN MORE.** Please send me 24 issues, 2 years, and bill me just \$30.00 (I save \$16.80 off the newsstand price).

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Prov. _____ Code _____

Valid only in Canada B1B AH8

☐ Get an extra issue by paying now

☐ Cheque enclosed ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard
Card No. _____

Expiry Date _____

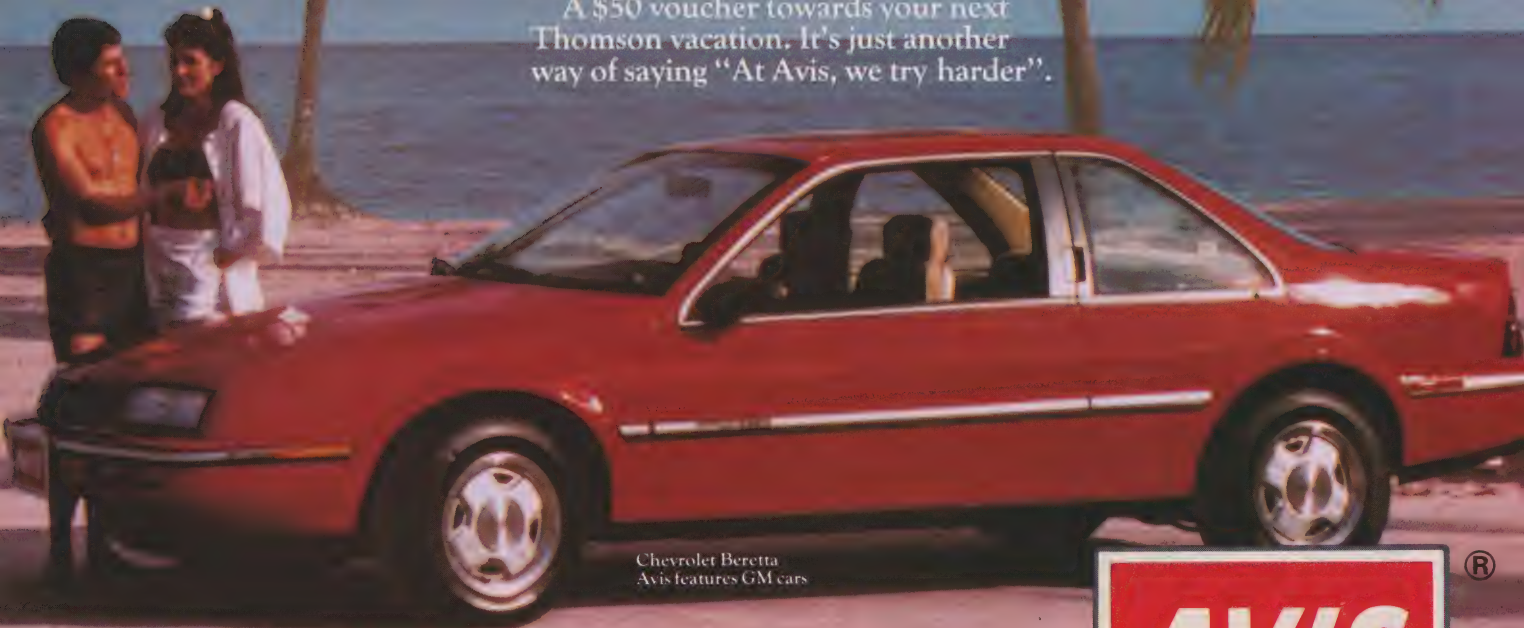
Signature _____

Rent from Avis and save up to \$200 per person on your next Thomson vacation.

Now, when you rent a car from any participating Avis location in Canada, you'll receive a \$50 voucher redeemable on any Thomson vacation!*

Use your voucher towards any Thomson destination —including exotic Hawaii, the Caribbean, and even Europe!

A \$50 voucher towards your next Thomson vacation. It's just another way of saying "At Avis, we try harder".



Chevrolet Beretta
Avis features GM cars

 **Thomson
Vacations**
With Thomson You Won't Want To Come Home

For Reservations call:
622-0770
in Toronto
1-800-268-0303
Ontario & Quebec (except 807)
1-800-268-2310
Rest of Canada



We try harder.

*Maximum of four (4) vouchers per person. Complete details available at all participating Avis locations. 500 Aeroplan miles per rental.

"Avis" and "We try harder" are registered trademarks of Aviscar Inc. ©1987 Aviscar Inc.

NOVA SCOTIA

says Towndrow. "They say there will be no 'significant' impact — how do they know it won't affect, for example, the scallop spawn? When we asked these questions, we found there were no answers."

Davis is more emphatic, saying that studies undertaken elsewhere show a high risk to the fishing industry. He cites the Gulf of Mexico, where oil companies and the American Petroleum Association offered assurances that there would be no damage to the fishery. But in that region, today, as compared to 10 years ago, it takes 10 times the effort to catch the same

amount of fish, says Davis.

The decision here in Canada as to whether or not Texaco will be given the opportunity to proceed with its drilling plans will have international implications. Other oil companies in Canada and the U.S. are keeping a watchful eye on the decision regarding Canada's portion of the Georges Bank, says Davis.

Although the Massachusetts fishing industry and state government have successfully opposed two bids to drill on the U.S. side, drilling on the Canadian side would undermine their efforts. The setting of such a precedent worries opponents to

the drilling in the U.S. "A large basis for their case," says Davis, "is that the area is basically unpolluted."

The gravest concern for those who rely on the fishing industry in more than 200 Nova Scotian South Shore communities, is that the daily drilling discharge will harm or contaminate the fish. The unique characteristics of the Bank which make it one of the world's most valuable fishing grounds, also make it susceptible to pollution. "The gyre — or circular currents — which holds in the nutrients and the spawn of the fish," says Davis, "is the same gyre that will hold in such pollutants as mud, oil and cuttings resulting from operational discharges."

Davis and Towndrow insist it is not worth risking a renewable industry, capable of expansion, "for 10 or 20 years-worth of oil reserves." It is not expected that oil drilling on Georges Bank would create as many jobs as the fishing industry does for this region.

Until these issues are resolved, Texaco's permit, which it initially acquired from the federal government in 1964, remains suspended. Their permit was initially extended by the federal government during the boundary dispute and is currently on hold until it is determined whether drilling will have an adverse effect on the fishery. Although the Nova Scotia government will have a say in the resolution of this dispute, it will ultimately be settled by the federal government.

Since Texaco expressed its interest in drilling on the Bank, the federal Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration (COGLA) has also undertaken studies. Ken McInnes, legal counsel for NORIG, is concerned with COGLA's ability to be impartial. "Firstly," he says, "their report is incomplete; and secondly, COGLA is a promoter of the offshore oil industry." NORIG would like to see the participation of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans in the resolution of this conflict.

Still, Texaco hopes to prove that both industries can co-exist. They see the problem as one of convincing people that this is possible. "We are doing our best to convince people," says Taylor, "that we have a project that is technically and environmentally sound."

Davis says that in this dispute there can be no compromise. "There is an immense body of scientific work which provides contradictory evidence — it means making a subjective opinion on what's before you."

As far as NORIG is concerned, it means no less than choosing between one economy and another. NORIG has made its choice. "Federal-level bureaucrats have not yet really felt NORIG," says Davis, "but we are determined that there will be no oil drilling on the Canadian side of Georges Bank."



At Fishery Products International our commitment to innovation and quality has resulted in the 8600 employees of FPI being recognized as recent winners of the Canada Export Award and the Gold Medal for productivity at the Canada Awards for Business Excellence.

At FPI we recognize the need for innovative approaches to business and we extend our congratulations to the finalists of Atlantic Canada's Innovator of the Year Award. We also wish them success in their business as it is these individual successes which will strengthen the Atlantic Canada Business Community and create the environment for a successful future.

Fishery Products International

*Excellence through people, productivity,
and profits.*



Gold Award
Productivity

1987
CANADA
AWARDS FOR
BUSINESS
EXCELLENCE





**ATLANTIC
CANADIANS
CAN MAKE THINGS
HAPPEN**

**WE SALUTE
THE
INNOVATORS
WHO
PROVE IT!**



CRAVEN "A"

True quality. True taste.

Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked – avoid inhaling.
Average per cigarette: Craven "A" King Size: "Tar" 12 mg., Nic. 1.0 mg. Regular: "Tar" 9 mg., Nic. 0.6 mg.

Victims of harassment leave but who's next on the list?

The cause may never be known but when the Wasnidge family left Tignish, it was in fear and with no community support

by Donna Allen

Last fall, the village of Tignish became the focus of news reports when a family who'd lived there for 17 years was forced to move because of teenage harassment. The community's response was mixed. In a classic case of blaming the victim, some people were angry with the family for the way they handled the situation. Some people said the media in particular had blown the whole thing out of proportion and had perpetuated a long-time negative image of the village. A few said they were ashamed such a thing could happen in their town.

In the end there was no outward show of support for the family. No one tried to stop them from leaving. The issue was no longer the pain inflicted on the Wasnidge family, but the bad image the story had given Tignish.

Theresa Wasnidge says she and her family were forced to move from their home because they were being terrorized. The terror was inflicted by gangs of young people in their community. After a few weeks of severe vandalism on their home, the Wasnidges couldn't take it any more. At the time, Theresa Wasnidge said, "They've got us scared and they know it. I just hope it doesn't happen to anyone else." With that, her five daughters, who live in Charlottetown, came to Tignish with a truck. They moved their parents and brother out, leaving behind the home they had lived in for 17 years. They left on October 24th ... just before Hallowe'en.

Tignish is policed by an RCMP detachment 18 kilometres away. For years the whole month of October has been a nightmare for the community. The youths light fires, throw eggs, break signs and smash windows. One officer described Tignish during Hallowe'en season as a "combat zone."

And in the weeks before last Hallowe'en the Wasnidges feared for their safety. Hooded young people smashed their picture window, rammed logs into the side of their house, lit their window sill on fire and battered their walls with metal pipes. During all of this the Wasnidges hung blankets over their windows so the young vandals would think the house was empty. The family hoped the perpetrators wouldn't keep up their antics

if they thought no one was home to feel the effects.

Constable Robert Campbell is one of the officers responsible for Tignish. He confirmed at least two of the incidents Theresa Wasnidge described, and when asked about the others, he said he had absolutely "no doubt" all of it was true.

Some of the Wasnidges' trouble could be attributed to the Hallowe'en season. But the punishment they described caused people to ask why this family was being singled out.

Wasnidge says she and her family were forced to move from their home because they were being terrorized.

Theresa and Ray Wasnidge moved to Tignish from a small town in Ontario 17 years ago. They raised eight children in the community — five girls and three boys. When they were forced to leave, only their youngest, Clark, 13, was still living at home.

Theresa Wasnidge says she never felt entirely accepted by the community, but her family did manage to find its place. She worked as a librarian at the community center. Ray worked in a feed mill in a nearby town. They made friends. They both joined the drama club. Theresa helped out at the boys and girls club.

When people in Tignish were asked why they thought the Wasnidges would be singled out for punishment, no one came up with anything concrete. The Wasnidges had never done anything to anyone. People would say they're just "different." They're

"from away."

One of the things the Wasnidge family did have going against them was where they lived in the village — directly across from the Co-op parking lot on Church Street. From their home they could see every move in the Co-op lot. For years that lot had been used as an unofficial playground. Some of the young people put oil on the lot and "cut circles" with their cars. "Cutting circles" is illegal and whenever the police would arrive, it was assumed the Wasnidges had made the call. That assumption earned the Wasnidges the label, "rats." Theresa Wasnidge says her family never reported anything that went on across the street. The police say they'd never received any such calls from the Wasnidges.

The head of the village council's police committee, Colin Arseneault, said he wasn't aware of the Wasnidges' problems until he was contacted by reporters. Then, while the Wasnidges were still in Tignish, Arseneault and the rest of his council met with the RCMP to discuss the problem. After that meeting, the Tignish council still had no plans to deal with the situation. They hadn't entertained the idea of contacting the family. One councillor, Lloyd Gavin, stepped up to say the Wasnidges had brought the problems on themselves. Village council viewed the whole thing as a police problem.

The RCMP hasn't been able to make any arrests. They say they are short on personnel and can't get the community co-operation they need. Constable Robert Campbell says there are Tignish residents who know who's causing the trouble. But he says, "They're reluctant to come ahead ... for fear of reprisals on them, or simply because they just don't want to 'rat' on anyone. They want to protect them."

Father Francis Bolger is a historian at the University of Prince Edward Island. He describes Tignish as "a people with a deep pride in their community ... and yet there seems to be an element that gives it a name it doesn't deserve." He says, "The community has ... an obligation to apologize to these people."

Other social commentators on the Island have suggested that the unemployment and isolation in Tignish have caused a breakdown of the moral consensus within both the church and the family. That's why a handful of bad actors can exist virtually unchallenged.

Theresa and Ray Wasnidge suffered a great deal. They were nearing the age of retirement when they were forced to leave their jobs. They had to take their teenaged son from his school, and from the only community he had ever known. The Wasnidges say their only hope now is that in some way this will have helped the community. If it doesn't, people in Tignish may always ask themselves, as Theresa Wasnidge is asking now, "Who's next?"

Common sense decision in high court ruling

A Supreme Court of Canada decision overturning a ruling by a N.B. court represents a victory for women in Canada

by Carol McLeod

In 1984 the New Brunswick Court of Appeal ruled that women's breasts are "a secondary sexual characteristic" similar to men's beards. It then used that ruling to reduce a conviction of sexual assault to one of common assault in the case of Dalton Chase, a Fredericton-area man accused of squeezing a 15-year-old girl's breasts. The Court's decision outraged women in New Brunswick who denounced the judgement as ridiculous and as an affront to their sexual integrity.

That view was vindicated late in 1987 when the Supreme Court of Canada overturned the lower court decision, ruling that grabbing a woman's breasts constitutes sexual assault and reinstating the sexual assault conviction against Chase.

It was the first sexual assault case to reach the Supreme Court since amendments made to the Criminal Code in 1983 established sexual assault as a new offence replacing the previous offences of rape, attempted rape, indecent assault and sexual intercourse with the feeble-minded. Under the Criminal Code, however, the term "sexual assault" is not defined.

"That's why we went to the Supreme Court — to get a definition," says William Corby, the Fredericton crown prosecutor who successfully challenged the New Brunswick Court of Appeal ruling. Although the Supreme Court did not provide a precise, all-inclusive definition of sexual assault, Corby feels that the guidelines handed down will give prosecutors a clearer idea of what constitutes sexual assault.

In its October, 1987 decision written by Mr. Justice William McIntyre, the Supreme Court unanimously ruled that "the test for the recognition of sexual assault does not depend solely on contact with specific areas of the human anatomy." Rather, it should depend on many factors, including "the part of the body touched, the nature of the contact, the situation in which it occurred, the words and gestures accompanying the act, and all other circumstances surrounding the conduct, including threats which may or may not be accompanied by force."

As far as the Chase case was concerned, Mr. Justice McIntyre wrote that "viewed objectively in the light of all the circumstances, it is clear that the conduct of the respondent in grabbing the com-

plainant's breasts constituted an assault of a sexual nature."

The Supreme Court decision is "a reasonable and logical approach" to the issue of sexual assault according to Myrna Richards, chairperson of the New Brunswick Advisory Council on the Status of Women. She adds that she was "extremely concerned" that the New Brunswick Court of Appeal ever equated women's breasts with men's beards in the first place. "It flew in the face of everything we saw as common sense," she says, "and it also had the effect of making women more vulnerable."

The controversial appeal court ruling was made in the case of Fredericton-area resident Dalton Chase who, in 1983 at the age of 40, entered a neighbour's house and scuffled with a 15-year-old girl while her parents were out. During the struggle, Chase seized her arms and shoulders and squeezed her breasts.

The girl later testified that when she fought back, Chase said: "Come on, dear, don't hit me. I know you want it." She also told the court that "he tried to

grab for my private, but he didn't succeed because my hands were too fast."

Eventually, the girl and her 11-year-old brother were able to telephone for help, and Chase left, saying he was going to tell everyone that she had raped him.

Chase was charged with sexual assault and found guilty in provincial court. He was sentenced to eight months in jail.

Later, however, he appealed the conviction and in June, 1984, the New Brunswick Court of Appeal substituted a conviction of common assault, arguing that the breasts are "a secondary sexual characteristic" and that the word "sexual" should "be given its natural meaning as limited to the . . . genitalia."

"To include as sexual an assault to the parts of a person's body considered as

having secondary sexual characteristics may lead to absurd results if one considers a man's beard," Mr. Justice J.A. Angers wrote in the unanimous decision. "Nor am I prepared to include those parts of the human body considered erogenous zones lest a person be liable to conviction for stealing a goodnight kiss." Chase's sentence was reduced to six months from eight.

No other appeal court in Canada followed the New Brunswick approach, the Supreme Court noted in its decision, which restored Chase's original conviction of sexual assault but which left unchanged the six-month sentence imposed by the appeal court.

From the time the restrictive definition of sexual assault was handed down by the New Brunswick Court of Appeal in June, 1984 until the Supreme Court provided a broader definition in October, 1987, prosecutors in New Brunswick treated forced contact with a woman's breasts alone as assault rather than as sexual assault.

"There wasn't much choice — the appeal court ruling established a precedent in the province," notes one New Brunswick lawyer. "There wouldn't have been many cases involving just the breasts during that time, though. Most assaults that involve the breast also involve the genitalia. I know of only three cases between 1984 and 1987 where the assault was limited to the breasts."

When one of those cases went to trial in July, 1984, the presiding judge, C. Blake Lynch, urged the Crown to seek

another interpretation of the appeal court ruling. "To be under the impression," he said, "that the breasts of a woman are not a sexual organ, or are classified the same as a man's beard is, in this Court's mind, just not dealing with the realities of life."

The Crown received permission to challenge the appeal court decision in October, 1984 and pleaded its case in April, 1986. Although it took a year and a half for the Supreme Court to make a ruling, Myrna Richards says she's relieved things turned out as they did. "One of the philosophies behind changing the rape law and moving into the area of sexual assault," she says, "was that a woman could be sexually assaulted without sexual intercourse actually taking place."



Richards: relieved initial ruling overturned

PHOTO BY WAYNE CHASE

Tunnel project could expand St. John's harbour

A tunnel project once dismissed as unrealistic has gone beyond the conceptual stage and could be headed for Freshwater Bay

by Randolph Joyce

In 1958, Tom Kierans was an engineer with big plans. An employee of International Nickel at the time, he dreamed up the idea of closing in James Bay and converting it into a fresh-water lake feeding the Great Lakes through a network of canals. The concept, with an estimated project cost of \$100 billion, still arouses debate between continentalists and those who fear exporting Canadian water to the United States. He later supervised the design work for excavation at the mammoth Churchill Falls hydro project in 1967.

Now, Tom Kierans is at it again. The 74-year-old Montreal native, who now considers himself a St. John's man, wants to bore a 1.6 kilometre (1 mile), four-lane tunnel (estimated cost \$30 million) through the Southside Hills in St. John's to connect the city's harbour with adjacent Fresh Water Bay — and, over the next 100 years, to carve out eight per cent of the hill's voluminous underground for industrial, commercial and even living space.

Kierans first publicized the idea of digging out the Southside Hills in 1978 when he was a professor of engineering at Memorial University. Although St. John's city council members dismissed the idea as being "funny," it won the editorial support of the city's two daily newspapers, the *Evening Telegram* and the now-defunct *Daily News*.

At the time, the public and the engineers alike might not have been blamed for asking, "What's the point of connecting St. John's harbour with Freshwater Bay when there's nothing on the other side?" Kierans' answer then, as now, is that Freshwater Bay has immediate potential as a second port for St. John's. Unlike the capital's snug, secure harbour, the Bay is a semicircle to the sea. Kierans envisages a floating breakwater to provide shelter against storms, while dredging would provide a water depth of 60 metres. Today, vessels drawing more than 10 metres (32 feet) of water enter St. John's harbour at their own risk.

But more important to Kierans' idea is the removal of the physical barrier to the Newfoundland capital's expansion created by the steep, 20-metre (65-foot) sandstone hills that rise directly up from the harbour and stretch more than two

kilometres (1.2 miles) west. "The city . . . has only been able to grow in three directions," Kierans told invited guests and media people assembled last November to witness the signing of an agreement between Kierans' Southside Hills Corporation (SOHILCO) and Newfoundland Development Minister Hal Barrett. "It has been prevented from growth in the southerly direction by the rocky hill," he said.

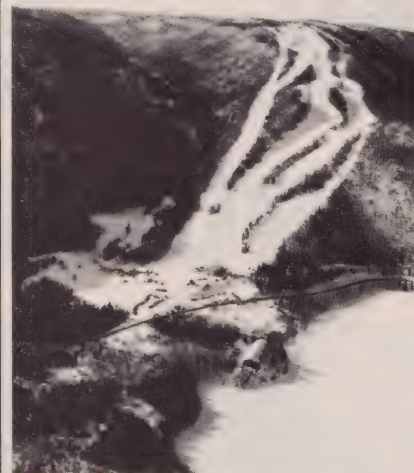
The SOHILCO-provincial agreement confirms the company as developers of the tunnel and excavation project. SOHILCO has five years to complete a development plan for the project, and another 18 months to apply for leases for Crown lands on and near the hills, provided by the province for a nominal sum. The company will build an access road from the Cape Spear Road to Freshwater Bay.

Kierans says the \$30 million cost of the tunneling will be entirely borne by the estimated \$10 million in annual sales of crushed rock from the excavation.

At the November signing ceremony, Barrett said the Newfoundland government is providing no funding for the development plan, which will cost SOHILCO \$600,000. "We view our role as a catalyst for development projects, not as one of developer. The project management role is better suited to the private sector." Later, though, Barrett admitted in an interview that, "I don't anticipate that the whole project will be eventually . . . totally financed from the private sector."

Prominent among guests at the ceremony was St. John's businessman Andrew Crosbie. Although Crosbie's now-defunct Crosbie Offshore Services Limited is one of 10 Canadian shareholder companies listed in SOHILCO's brochure, he insists none of his companies now hold shares in SOHILCO. However, Crosbie's newly-formed Freshwater Bay Offshore Base Limited, may have another connection with SOHILCO. Last April, Crosbie's company received provincial consent to build an offshore oil supply base at Freshwater Bay. The \$38-million proposal would seem to be the missing factor in the equation (what to do with Freshwater Bay?) but both Kierans and Crosbie insist the two projects are independent.

SKI BY THE SEA



Cape Smokey's 1,000 foot vertical Ski Hill opens December 16th (weather conditions permitting) for another exciting season. Our improved runs, lifts and snow-making, in place for last year's Jeux Canada Games, will offer skiers a challenging and exciting ski experience.

Nordic skiers have the choice of 17 kilometers of groomed trails in the Cape Breton Highlands National Park, or they can strike out on their own to enjoy the breath-taking scenery. Guests of our White Birch Inn are offered complimentary cross-country ski equipment during their stay.

Our White Birch Inn and Atlantic Coffee Shop open January 8th and special packages are being offered again this year.

Come stand atop Cape Smokey, take in the magnificent view of sparkling white snow against the brilliant blue ocean, slide your ski goggles into position, and push off. Ski the Spectacular . . . Ski by the Sea!

For information on the Cape Smokey Ski Experience, call or write:

Keltic Lodge
P.O. Box 70

Ingonish Beach, Victoria County
Nova Scotia B0C 1L0
Telephone: (902) 285-2880



Keltic Lodge

Nova Scotia



Operated by

Department of Tourism

Jack MacIsaac, Minister

Free trade deal threatens autonomy

by Premier Joe Ghiz

We have entered a period of intense national debate about the free trade agreement. I believe it is the most important national debate we have yet undertaken because the stakes are extremely high — nothing less than the kind of country we will leave for our children.

If this framework for a continental approach to our economy is adopted by Canada we will have surrendered our essence as a nation on the altar of economic expediency. And there is no question in my mind that a loss of Canadian sovereign rights as a nation is inherent in this agreement.

I had an open mind about the deal that was to be negotiated.

At the outset and through eight briefing sessions in Ottawa we were told that Canada had a firm bottom line — no deal unless two key elements were obtained as part of any agreement.

One was a binding method of settling any dispute that might arise from the trade rules enacted under the agreement. Since the agreement would exempt Canada and the United States from the trade laws of each other, that was a necessary element. From the Canadian perspective it was necessary so that we could escape the punishing provisions of protectionist American trade policies.

The second necessary element of any agreement was an agreed definition of what constituted a public subsidy to private enterprise. This was U.S. President Ronald Reagan's level playing field.

The two provisions seemed to make a lot of sense as the twin keystones of any agreement. If we are going to create new rules then the rules must apply to both players in the game — and the referee must make judgements by a set of rules common to both players.

I had a particular interest in the advantages that might come to us if the threat of countervail duties under American trade law was removed. We were apprehensive at what we heard might happen to supply management systems under a free trade arrangement. We wanted to see what could be done about the American tendency to call anything a subsidy that they didn't happen to agree with.

In this country we have found it necessary to use public funds to preserve the east-west axis of our country. We have interwoven publicly supported social and economic cultural systems with a free enterprise economy because it was in the national interest to do so. The whole history of our country has been centred on our attempts to preserve ourselves as an entity against the north/south continental flow. From the first deliberations of the Fathers of Confederation we have seen that we must look east and west if we were to be a country at all.

There was nothing wrong with the basic premise of the free trade negotiations. The Canadian objective seemed sound — greater access to the American marketplace, exemption from United States trade law and protection from American protectionist policies.

We were told time and time again that Canadians had no other choice but to negotiate. Otherwise, it was said time and time again, the Americans will set up a tariff wall that will break our economy in little pieces.

That is the trade agreement we were told we would get at the outset and this was reiterated through seven briefing sessions. But 48 hours before the Oct. 5 deadline the deal changed. ▸

(Continued on page 16)



P.E.I.'s Premier Joe Ghiz wasn't an opponent of free trade until the rules changed at the eleventh hour

Canada's economy is based on trade

by Victor Young

The high profile and often highly-charged debate on Canada's free trade agreement with the United States is clearly a reflection of the reality that the whole economy of Canada is based on trade. Obviously any major trading agreement, be it under GATT or under a trade agreement with the U.S., evokes the maximum amount of political, philosophical and economic debate and discussion. Some of the debate is put forth dispassionately, but much of it is put forth with evangelical fervour.

There is no denying that the entire free trade issue is a critical one for Canada. In many ways, it may be the litmus test of Canada's own resolve to be a world-class competitor in the international marketplace. After all, the fundamental and indisputable underpinnings of Canada's economy is its access to world markets. The ultimate simplicity of the free trade deal, therefore, is its objective of substantially improving Canada's trade arrangements within the largest market south of its own border.

You either believe that Canada's economy runs on trade or you do not. If you accept the fundamental fact that it does, then it is difficult to argue about the importance of the free trade agreement to our long-term economic success. It is true that you can argue the details and put forth a rationale that a better agreement may have been possible to negotiate. It is, however, virtually impossible to argue that Canada would be better off withdrawing from a free trade arrangement and putting itself at the mercy of the growing protectionist movement in the United States.

As far as the most important industry in Atlantic Canada is concerned, the free trade agreement has little downside for the fishery. More importantly, there is a lot of upside, particularly with respect to increased value added production. At the moment, Canadian seafood companies have been forced, through a series of trade barriers, to build secondary processing plants in the United States to add value to Canadian fish products. With the gradual reduction of tariffs on such products, there is little doubt that we will see a growth in the market for Canadian fish products and an increase in the production of these products in Atlantic Canada. In other words, free trade will mean an increase in employment opportunities in the Atlantic Canadian fishery.

In addition, the dispute settlement mechanism related to countervailing duties, while not perfect, at least provides an appeal mechanism through which Canadians can challenge U.S. trade actions. This is of real importance in the fishing industry where there has been a history of harassment actions related to countervailing duties.

EMOTIONAL DEBATE

The debate on free trade itself has been a great Canadian entertainment. If you were to listen to Simon Reisman, you would question the sanity of anyone who dares to debate such an historic and virtually perfect arrangement. If you were to listen to Premier Joe Ghiz, you would be fearful that the very fabric of our nation was about to collapse with the signing of the agreement. Such polarized points of view from intelligent and articulate spokespersons make it extremely difficult for most Canadians to focus on the global simplicity that gaining greater access to our largest marketplace has considerable economic benefits. ►

(Continued on page 16)



The president of Fishery Products International says the trade deal reflects the reality of Canada's economy

FREE TRADE — NO

▷ What we got was very little change from the status quo on those aspects which Canada should have improved. What we got was a deal without the two essential provisions that could make it work — a definition of subsidy and a binding mechanism to settle disputes within the provisions of the agreement.

Now what we are getting is a massive propaganda offensive led by the federal government and the big business proponents of the agreement that will cost \$13 million to convince Canadians that their loss of sovereign rights is not nearly as important as the fast money that can be sucked from the Canadian economy.

The federal argument is based on two premises. One is the proposition that the destruction of our economy by American protectionism is imminent. The second part of their argument rests on the most optimistic economic analysis it can buy.

The optimistic forecasts of job creation assume we will stay in control of our national economy. The facts tell us that we will lose control whenever the Americans decide it is to their advantage to take over.

The proponents tell us that American protectionist attitudes will magically change because of this agreement. Recent history tells us this is not about to happen. Remember, we were told that the agreement was necessary because we needed exemption from American trade remedies. You can't argue the point both ways with any kind of logic.

We are asked to take a leap of faith into the future. We are told that we might as well surrender our sovereign rights because the Americans will take them unless we play the game according to their rules — unless we align our economy to theirs. But why would we want to inextricably tangle our economy with one that is in deep trouble and declining in power and influence because of its own mismanagement?

In a country like ours the supply of energy we can afford is absolutely essential to our economic development. And we have exercised the right to price energy within the country according to our own economic policy. Clearly the agreement gives the Americans what they have always wanted — a continental energy policy, guaranteeing them access to our energy production.

We have traditionally maintained the right to decide who could invest in our economy and how much of it they could own. This agreement gives Americans virtually unimpeded access to control of our economy. Now we have given up our right to screen and control the rate and size of most American investments in our economy. No country in the world has permitted the degree of foreign ownership that we have right now. No country in the world permits the outflow of business profits to the degree that we do.

This arrangement is much more than a trade agreement. This is why it goes much farther to redefine us as a nation. And this is the real question Canadians must decide in the national debate that is now underway.

You will not hear the question put that way by the government propagandists. They won't discuss the irrelevant nature of the dispute mechanism. They don't want to talk about the implications of a lack of definition of subsidy. They don't even appear to consider our loss of sovereign rights as a matter that should concern Canadians.

The central idea of their pitch is that any deal is better than no deal at all in the current climate of American protectionist sentiment.

I don't accept that argument. This deal is worse than no deal at all. We are still vulnerable to American protectionist trade law. In agriculture, in fisheries and any industry the Americans choose, they can still enact trade remedy legislation under their own law.

This trade agreement has been described as "a framework for the continued integration of the Canadian and American economies." In my view, you can reword that statement to read ... "A framework for the accelerated disappearance of Canada as an independent country." ☒

FREE TRADE — YES

► The emotional side of the debate is heightened by those who would criticize free trade on the premise that Canada could very well be weakening its political sovereignty or cultural uniqueness by those who see the potential for programs such as Unemployment Insurance or Medicare being seriously harmed. The relationship between trade arrangements and sovereignty/cultural issues can surely be separated. The U.K. and France seem to have kept their heritage within the European Economic Community, as has every other member country, despite greater economic infiltration.

Canada itself must be one of the finest examples, where even its own political integration has done little to attack the cultural distinctiveness of individual peoples in its various provinces. How free trade is going to turn Canadians into Americans or the House of Commons into the House of Representatives has as yet to be articulated in any rational way. To me, they are emotional diversions away from the real issue — the economic benefits of improved trade arrangements with the United States.

Exemption for regional development policies has to be high on the list

ETHOS OF FREE TRADE

The very ethos of free trade is the economic improvement it will bring to Canadians as long as we have the confidence to compete with the world and especially with industry in the United States. We have such confidence and, along with it, the good common sense not to ignore the protectionist attitudes in the U.S. which are frequently a threat to many of our industries.

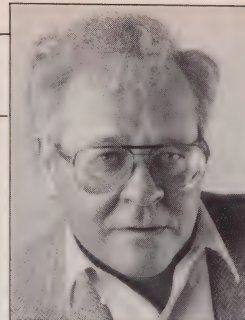
So let us finalize the free trade deal for the long-term benefit of Canadians, keeping in mind that proper adjustments must be made in the factors which are harmed by a more competitive environment. In addition, let us ensure that the exemption for regional development policies remains high on the list of priority items with the U.S.

Canada is in no position to pursue internationalist trade policies any more than it is in a position to negotiate perfect arrangements with its trading partners. It is, however, in a position to move forward with confidence into an overall trade strategy. The Government of Canada in particular should ensure that its arguments on free trade are expressed with an emotional commitment that will raise the confidence of Canadians in the need for free trade. This confidence need not, however, spread into personal attacks on the opponents of free trade. The case can and should be sold on its own merits to gain the support of Canadians generally.

ULTIMATE SIMPLICITY

If we accept the importance of trade to Canada and especially its trading relationship with the United States, then we must also accept that trade enhancement through elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers, and through a new dispute settlement mechanism, is important to us all. Leave the hysteria to the opponents of free trade and let the government, the business community and free trade supporters generally get on with the job of securing Canada's future in a very difficult and competitive world marketplace.

Ultimately, it's that simple. ☒



When a spade's not a spade

Driving round New Brunswick, I was pleased to see signs that simply declared, "Public Dump." Some bureaucrat, I decided, had taken a lonely stand against the flood of bombast and euphemism that drowns ugly truth in deceptive words.

In my part of Nova Scotia, the local dump looks and smells exactly like a dump, but you're not supposed to let that fool you. It's really a *landfill site*, don't you know, and garbage dumps across the continent have become *sanitary landfill locations*. Would a rose, by any other name, smell as sweet? The United Kingdom is supposedly the home of lucid thought about the Queen's English, but over there a coy, official designation for a dump is *Public Waste Reception Centre*.

The land of Shakespeare, Dickens and the King James Bible has also managed to turn plumbers into *environmental hygienists*, gymnasiums into *human resource laboratories*, and girdles into *de-emphasisers*. But American manufacturers of women's underwear have probably beaten the British in a race to de-emphasise *girdle*. They've just about killed both *girdle* and *corset*, and the ample dowager on this side of the Atlantic now fits herself into a *body shaper*, *body garment*, *controller*, *form persuader*, or *outerwear enhancer*.

But now I'm drifting away from the curse of officialese to the tricks of the advertising trade. Shut me up before I tell you what I think of *Extra Virgin* olive oil, *Fancy Plain* sardines, *genuine imitation leather*, *real counterfeit diamonds*, *pre-enjoyed cars*, and the Rolls Royce flack who proudly claimed, "Our cars don't break down; occasionally they fail to proceed." Since few believe such guff, it's probably harmless.

There's another kind of doublespeak, however, and it's more sinister. Writing in *English Today*, William Lutz, an American professor of English, says "Doublespeak which calls a fire in a nuclear-reactor building *rapid oxidation*, an explosion on a nuclear power plant an *energetic disassembly*, the illegal overthrow of a legitimate government *destabilizing a government*, crimes *inappropriate actions*, and lies *inoperative statements* is a language which attempts to avoid responsibility, which attempts to make the bad seem good, the negative appear positive, something unpleasant appear attractive, and which seems to communicate but doesn't."

The lingo of those who run prisons

is disgustingly rich in verbal disguises for grim fact. We used to have the Canadian Penitentiary System but that was too straightforward for those who ran our federal pens; they changed it to the Correctional Service of Canada. A thug used to go to the jug. Hoods, yeggs, dope-pushers, hit men, kidnappers and embezzlers used to go to jail, the penitentiary, the clink, the cooler, slammer, or hoosegow. Now, however, they're all in *correctional facilities*.

A Halifax newspaper describes a "permanent *facility* for young offenders," and then goes on to use *facility* — that bland, dreadful, catch-all word — eight more times in the same story. "While this will be a secure *facility*," a politician drones, "it is designed to house young people convicted of criminal offences."

Thugs used to go to the jug. Now they're in correctional facilities

Since 1970, New York's notorious Sing Sing has been officially known as the "State Correctional Facility," which makes it sound only slightly less comfortable than Mount Pleasant, its absurd name back in the 1820s. Not only at Sing Sing, but elsewhere as well, wardens have blossomed into *institutional superintendents*. Guards have become *correctional officers*, *classification officers*, *living unit officers*, and sometimes members of *case management teams*.

"To a man spending 14 to 16 hours a day in a cell being *rehabilitated*," Jessica Mitford wrote in *Kind and Unusual Punishment: The Prison Business* (1974), "it was scarcely any comfort to learn that he was suddenly an *inmate in a correctional facility* instead of a convict in a prison."

When an inmate proves troublesome, the *institutional superintendent* may order *correctional officers* to put him in the *adjustment centre* or in *seclusion*, both of which mean solitary confinement, or "the hole." You wouldn't like the *adjustment centre*. In *Still Barred from Prison; Social*

Injustice in Canada, Claire Culhane of the Prisoners' Rights Group in Vancouver says, "*Solitary confinement* means being deposited in a cell approximately six by 11 feet for 23 hours a day ... They are described by prisoners who endure for weeks, months, and in some cases, years, as 'being buried alive in an all-steel pressure-cooker.'"

"Antiquated vintage settings (including the ones at our own dear Dorchester) ... are all marked by the absence of furniture, bedding, plumbing and lighting, with a hole in the floor for a toilet." Describing the "Chinese cells," as Dorchester prisoners sometimes call the holes for solitary confinement, a Correctional Investigator told the *Toronto Sun* in 1982, "They were absolutely filthy, and human excrement was smeared on the walls, a definite health hazard. Unlit, unventilated, with only a hole in the floor for toilet purposes."

Adjustment centres are bad enough in North American penitentiaries, but some prisoners have also endured *aversion therapy*. Since that has sometimes meant electric shocks and forced vomiting, it might be confused with torture. Meanwhile, the *Quarterly Review of Doublespeak* reports that at "a certain state *correctional facility* (reform school) the prison keepers are called *youth leaders*, and leaving the place for a short trip is *going off campus*."

But what purpose does all this baloney serve? In the opinion of Claire Culhane, a fanatical but intelligent campaigner for the rights of prisoners, guards are guards, prisoners are prisoners, prisons are prisons, and the euphemisms that disguise these truths are all evil: "Calling prisons *Correctional Centres*, *Institutions*, *Reformatories*, *Pre-Trial or Remand Centres*, only camouflages their restrictive and secretive role."

Culhane talks of "the power of language as it applies to the concentration of control." The "system language" not only denies prisoners the reality of their own experience, it also "clouds public perception of life behind prison walls." It makes that life sound less horrible than it really is, just as *landfill site* makes a garbage dump sound less offensive than it really is.

Can't we get back to calling dumps — dumps, and prisons — prisons? It's important to use words honestly. It's important to call a spade a spade, even if the U.S. army does prefer *combat emplacement evacuator*. ☐

The Atlantic Canadian Innovators of the Year

We have a tie for our Innovator of the Year Award this year. The winners are Claris Rudkowski, who has set up a new kind of community organization in Happy Valley-Goose Bay, and David Grace, the president of a successful high-tech manufacturing plant located in the small fishing community of Hackett's Cove outside Halifax.

Each member of our panel of judges read the profiles of our diverse and impressive group of finalists before their telephone conference meeting to decide on the winner. One of the judges, Saint John Mayor Elsie Wayne, reported her views early because she wasn't available the day of the scheduled meeting. "It's almost impossible to choose between Claris Rudkowski and David Grace," she said.

That was also the response of Charlottetown's Don Deacon, a venture capital investor and currently the chairperson of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council. "It comes down to the fact that we're looking for people with innovative ideas and experience, and whose activity brings benefits to the Atlantic region.

"David Grace and Nautel show how you can combine innovative, technical thinking with a real, practical understand-

ing of how to run a business," said Deacon.

"But there are other ways besides business of improving our communities, and of introducing new ideas and new ways of doing things," Deacon noted. "That's what Claris Rudkowski shows. She's working in a small community, doing an amazing number of things, and she's taking a very positive and sound way of dealing with a problem. She's showing that her community can play a major part in deciding its own future."

Claris Rudkowski, as you'll see when you read about her in the following pages, can't be pinned down in any one role in Happy Valley-Goose Bay. She's a small business person, she's very involved in small-p politics, she's active in a wide range of groups, and she's set up a community organization. The reader who wrote in to nominate her drew our attention to the way she took the lead when Happy Valley-Goose Bay faced a problem that is common to many communities in Atlantic Canada. Its future was on the line, and it seemed that all the big decisions were going to be made by outside forces.

It's not the specifics of this instance that impressed the judges, but rather the general principle that the people of a com-

munity should get involved and play a big role in these big decisions.

David Grace and Nautel represent innovation not in a community setting but in a business and technical one. Grace was reluctant to be singled out as a nominee; he felt that it should be the company, and all the people involved in making it successful, who should be nominated, and we could see his point.

With leadership from Grace and the small group of senior managers, Nautel has taken on the world with its electronics products. First with a navigational beam used to guide planes into airports, then with an AM radio station transmitter, Nautel has produced high-tech electronics products making use of the latest technical innovations. But they've done more than just build a better mousetrap — they've gone knocking on doors all around the world, telling them that a small Atlantic Canadian company is a world leader in these specialized fields.

Another of our judges, Charles Keating of Dartmouth Cable TV Ltd. and chairperson of the board of Atlantic Canada Plus, pointed out how impressive it is that a small company operating in a small fishing community has come up with electronics products that are recognized and purchased all around the world. "These people give Atlantic Canada global recognition," Keating pointed out.

Our judges — who also included last year's Innovator of the Year, Dr. Regis Duffy of Diagnostic Chemicals Ltd. of Charlottetown — were quick to point to the achievements of the other finalists as well. One of the panel made special mention of the work done by aquaculture scientist Brian Glebe, who combines a role as a research scientist with a very practical concern to help build the aquaculture industry which has tremendous potential benefits for Atlantic Canada. Another was fascinated by the story of Allan Andrews who has found very creative ways of offering another approach for young people interested in hockey — a sport that for many people has lost its traditional appeal because of the growing role of violence. The Four the Moment singing group is a Maritime expression of a new tendency in popular music, the fusion of traditional music with contemporary concerns and styles. P.E.I.'s Leonce Bernard's success as an opposition MLA in working with his constituents to set up a workers' co-op potato chip factory suggests new roles and new possibilities for politicians.

Altogether the panel of judges were impressed by the diversity and spirit of this year's Innovators. Their stories were new to most of us — and we expect they will be to you too. Here they are, beginning with the two winners — who are in alphabetical order. — *James Lorimer*

by James Houston

Most people don't give a second thought as to how the simple flick of a button can tune in our favourite AM station. But for radio station operators, the fact that Nautel Electronics Laboratories Ltd. is able to provide a transmitter that performs well and costs less to run is important. Nautel created the world's first high power, totally solid-state AM broadcast transmitter.

That was in 1982 and since that time, Nautel has gained a dominant place in that highly competitive market and according to company president, David Grace, it's because his company designed high power solid-state AM broadcast transmitters that offer customers the capability of reducing their electric power consumption by half. The end result is that last year more than half the transmitters bought by North American radio stations were made by Nautel.

Almost 60 per cent of the aeronautical radio beacons that governments around the world buy to guide airplanes are also designed and manufactured by Nautel and its subsidiary, Nautical Maine Inc. in the United States.

"The federal ministry of transport put out a tender requesting bids on the design and production of navigational beacons based on solid-state technology," says Grace. "They wanted to see an improvement over the unreliable vacuum-tube type."

The larger firms that responded felt it couldn't be done. Nautel prepared a technical proposal based on solid-state technology and the government liked it. Nine months later Nautel presented the government with their prototype and they were awarded a production contract. "The ministry of transport was amazingly farsighted and took a risk with an untried technology," says Grace.

Nautel then had to gear up their operation for production and manufacturing. Grace says that at the time of the formation of the company, the founding partners weren't inclined to be involved in manufacturing but they had their minds made up for them by the opportunity the navigational beacon contract presented.

"At Nautel, we're constantly doing research and development ... if we stopped doing R & D, that would be like ordering our tombstone," is the way Grace describes his company's commitment to developing new products.

It's a commitment that has paid off handsomely throughout Nautel's 18-year existence. The company has grown from being just an idea in the mind of Dennis Covill, Nautel's founder and now its research director and chairperson of the board, to become a world leader in designing and producing state-of-the-art navigation and broadcast transmitters.

The facts speak for themselves. From its factory in Hackett's Cove, 40 km. southwest of Halifax, Nautel annually ships \$6 million worth of its high-tech



ALBERT LEE

DAVID GRACE

At Nautel, the whole point of engineering inventiveness is to make a product that will be commercially successful

products to customers in more than 100 countries. (Nautel Maine Inc. does another \$4 million worth of business annually.)

David Grace believes that in the hotly-competitive world of high-tech electronics, in which Nautel is often competing with huge multinationals, success depends on continually "expanding your knowledge."

Because Nautel's strength is, as Grace puts it, "undoubtedly our engineering expertise," he and the other senior managers (Dennis Covill, vice-president John Pinks and production manager George Close) include originality as a key element when planning corporate strategy.

In the early '80s, Nautel's sales of aeronautical radio beacons were slowing down. The world was in an economic recession and the market for the beacons was stagnant. Nautel's management team searched the marketplace for a need they thought Nautel could meet. They decided on the AM radio transmitters.

Several weaknesses in the technology used in such transmitters at that time convinced Grace and his colleagues that Nautel could, as Grace says with a certain amount of understatement, "build a better mousetrap." The vacuum tube

technology then being used was 10-30 years old: this meant high maintenance costs and frequent breakdowns.

What Nautel's engineers did was develop a lower-cost, more reliable product by applying to AM transmitters a version of the technology they had developed more than 10 years earlier in designing the aeronautical radio beacons. Nautel's transmitters use "solid state" technology, which is based on transistors, and they quickly proved themselves to be far superior to transmitters using the outdated vacuum tube technology.

"To be successful, an idea has to be commercially applicable within a reasonable period of time," he says. He explains that Nautel depends on the profits from products based on today's successes to finance the research and development necessary if the company is to come up with another success in the future. This is another indication of the systematic approach used at Nautel. Theories are tested, markets are assessed, designs are done, prototypes are built — and all of this using a teamwork approach.

Nautel is now launching a new generation of aeronautical radio beacons, based on the very technology that they used for the AM broadcast transmitters. "We're turning our attention back to the



CLARIS RUDKOWSKI

The founder of the Mokami Project Group feels that preserving Goose Bay's military presence means future survival

aeronautical radio beacons because we can now offer a better product," says Grace.

If Nautel is to maintain its good reputation, Grace says, he and the other senior managers must begin to groom their successors. "Our biggest challenge right now is encouraging the next generation ... you suddenly realize you're all getting older."

Grace, at 46, is the youngest of Nautel's "founding fathers" — Covill, Pinks, Close and himself. Prior to launching Nautel in 1969, the four had worked together at E.M.I. Cossor Ltd. in Dartmouth.

Grace is reluctant to take the credit for Nautel's success. He says the company works because it's a strong team. Neither does he claim that Nautel's positive points extend beyond its products, to areas such as labour relations or community involvement. The company doesn't have a profit-sharing plan but does pay a Christmas bonus based on the company's performance for the year.

Will Nautel continue to thrive and to grow? In a business as competitive and as rapidly-changing as electronics, nothing is certain. David Grace says Nautel will simply try to deliver more of the same in the future. ☒

An organization that brings together, for a common purpose, representatives of governments, business, labour and rural workers seemed almost as impossible in Happy Valley-Goose Bay as it would anywhere else. But that was before Labrador Metis, Claris Rudkowski, decided that both the image and the future of her hometown were being threatened.

Happy Valley-Goose Bay grew up around an airport — the Goose Bay Airport. "We're a one-industry town," says Rudkowski. The military has always been a strong and welcome presence; in fact, residents are all too well aware that without the military presence, the community loses its reason for being. Even with new industries and services, the loss of population would hurt.

In 1985, Rudkowski says she "became alarmed about the enormous amount of adverse publicity being generated about our area and no one, but no one was standing up to challenge it or put the record straight."

It was the issue of Low Level Air Defence (LLAD) and the controversy surrounding the effects of low level flying on both wildlife and traditional ways of life that spurred her to action. She describes the campaign against the LLAD

as being based on "misinformation, sometimes on downright lies." It was to fight back against those viewpoints that began Rudkowski's involvement with what was to become the Mokami Project Group.

"The adverse publicity about the area had been getting worse and worse," she says, "but the last straw was more a coincidence than anything else. There was an Indian — an Innu — land claim against the airport being fought at the same time and the Innu had gained the support of a number of powerful international groups. There's not a large population of Innu in Labrador, but their situation made a 'good cause' for outsiders and suddenly, we found that our very future as a community was being threatened by the British Anti-Slavery Association, Germany's Green Party, Oxfam, the American Sierra Club and several others. We decided it was time to do something and if that meant taking on these powerful organizations with all their money and resources, then that's what we'd have to do."

Rudkowski was president of the Chamber of Commerce and in July of 1985, she called a meeting of the mayors of Happy Valley-Goose Bay, North West River, Mud Lake and the Labrador North Chamber of Commerce. From that meeting, came the first members of the Concerned Citizens for a Positive Future Committee. The committee enlarged its activities and was formed into the Mokami Project Group in July 1986. By that time, it also had representatives from the Public Service Alliance of Canada, the union that represents 700 civilian workers at Goose Bay Airport. Claris Rudkowski, representing the Chamber of Commerce, became the chairperson of the board of directors.

"It was — and is — a unique coalition," Rudkowski says. "It's the only group of its kind we've ever had around here and we believe it's the first such group in the province."

At the beginning, she felt that one of the major tasks of the committee would be to present a point of view about Labrador and its development — whether military or otherwise — that was not being presented by such groups as Project North (a coalition of nine church groups which works on northern development), the Green Party of West Germany, Project Ploughshares, The Canadian Peace Alliance and Greenpeace.

"The adverse publicity centred around the issue of low level flying," she says, "but no one bothered to check on how people in Labrador feel about their own lives. We've discovered that 95 per cent of people here believe in a strong defence system, and we feel we're legitimately working for world peace too."

Given so much active opposition to military development in Goose Bay, Rudkowski felt she was going to have her hands full turning public opinion around.

She and the group began by setting a course of action.

First, they determined to counteract criticism they regard as negative to the area and its economic development. Much of this criticism comes from outside the region and from abroad, mainly Europe. They decided that to do this most effectively, they would commission their own studies on points that had arisen for discussion. Among them: — a study on caribou and the effects of low level flying — a study on military expansion and job creation — a complete study on Labrador, its people, history and military potential — a study on low level flying and its effects on the native people of Labrador.

Second, the group decided it would examine other developments being proposed in the central Labrador region and formulate studies and plans that would help to maximize the benefits and minimize any negative impacts. Further, it wants to concentrate on developing the traditional industries — fishing and hunting.


Rudkowski appreciates the significance of having rallied this diverse group to work for a common cause but it doesn't really surprise her. "If we lose our airport or have its function seriously diminished, it's going to affect us all," she says, "so I think it's not unusual that there should be a broad representation of our residents working to improve our lot."

Her matter-of-factness about what's seen by others as a major accomplishment might be due to the fact that taking public responsibility is a regular part of Rudkowski's life. She's a member of the Economic Council of Newfoundland and Labrador, an independent body that advises the government on Labrador's economic affairs. She's vice-president of Labrador Venture Capital which was set up to provide low interest loans and to encourage small business. She's a member of the board of the Atlantic Chamber of Commerce as well as past president of the Labrador Chamber.

She's on the board of Hospitality Newfoundland which advises the department of tourism, she's a member of the community council on people with special needs, and is on the advisory board to the department of entrepreneurial studies at the community college in Stephenville.

What does she do in her spare time? "I like to ski and sail," she says, "and I really enjoy painting."

As an afterthought, the mother of three and grandmother of two adds that she also runs her own business — a retail gift shop and craft shop — and she's in the process of expanding.

"We feel that the Mokami Project Group has created a feeling of optimism in the region and everyone is working so that all of us can feel self-reliant and more in control of our own lives," she concludes. 



GORD JOHNSTON

ALLAN ANDREWS

By emphasizing skill over brute force, Allan Andrews' hockey school is helping youngsters off to a good, clean start

by Scott Russell

Allan Andrews is doing his darnedest to change the image of minor hockey in this country. The 47-year-old Freetown, P.E.I. native is the founder of Andrews' Hockey Growth Programs Inc., a summer hockey school for kids. The program, which attracts up to 900 students each summer, began eight years ago as a civil servant's research project. Today it is one of Atlantic Canada's most successful hockey programs — and one whose innovative approach is attracting attention as far afield as British Columbia and Belgium.

"We stress what is basically the European approach," says Andrews, explaining that students are instructed in the traditional skills of skating, passing and positional play, while body contact is downplayed. Andrews believes that the violence prevalent in minor hockey in Canada today is a major threat to the game itself.

That's precisely why Andrews decided to turn in his civil servant's hat to found a hockey school. "I never really meant to start a school," he says. In 1979, while he was provincial supervisor of Allied Youth, he wanted to develop a skill-oriented approach to hockey that could be copied by the province's minor leagues.

Research at Laval University and at a national coaching seminar in Calgary convinced him of two things: there was a great need for the kind of approach he wanted to develop, and developing it would demand a significant chunk of his time and energy.

By 1985, after running Andrews' Hockey Growth Programs on a part-time basis, Andrews left government to pursue hockey full time.

Andrews' hockey school runs for nine weeks in summer and six weeks in the fall, with one and two-week courses geared mainly to kids aged seven to 14. The school also offers elite courses for bantam, midget, junior and other more advanced levels. Last year, 900 students attended, 400 from the Island and the rest from other provinces including British Columbia, and the United States. Students are given lots of personal attention, with 17 to 18 instructors on duty at any given time.

For Allan Andrews, however, on-ice instruction is not enough. "Our educational program also includes in-class video analysis, and class instruction on everything from the finer points of the game to time management to the dangers of drug abuse to planning for the future," he explains.

Andrews runs his school with a lot of discipline. When he blows his whistle in practice the players immediately stop what they are doing and form a circle around him, dropping to one knee.

"Discipline is his way of teaching," says Jay Allen, a goaltender and graduate of the Andrews' Hockey Growth Programs. Allen, 18, of Montreal, has been a student and instructor at the hockey school for the past six summers.

Because Andrews has "never been to another hockey school," his only role model in developing his own school was "just plain common sense." He was obliged to work out every detail from the ground up, including producing his own instructional videos. Last year, he sank about \$15,000 into making a series of three videos on skating technique. The series, called *Modern Techniques of Hockey Skating*, is different from most hockey films because it does not involve pros doing what most mortals cannot. Instead, students of his hockey school demonstrate what every kid should be able to do with some hard work.

In addition to his involvement in the minor hockey scene through the Hockey Growth Programs, Allan Andrews also coaches a high school league team, the Colonel Gray Colonels. John McMillan, commissioner of the Island's high school league, praises Andrews' efforts in "helping to raise the standards of discipline for teams in the league." In Andrews' three years coaching Colonel Gray, McMillan says that the team "has gone from being the most penalized team in the league to the least penalized."

Not only that, last year the Colonel Gray Colonels compiled an unbelievable record of 47 wins and three losses, won five of six tournaments, including a major affair in the city of Boston, and shipped two players to American universities on full scholarships. On the team were several graduates of the summer hockey school whom Andrews had lured away from careers in P.E.I.'s junior hockey league. He convinced them to play high school hockey because it offered a better chance at getting an education.

Watching his students glide around the ice, Allan Andrews is satisfied with what he has accomplished. He has established a well-respected hockey school with 900 students a year. He employs 23 people on a seasonal basis. His instructional videos will soon be seen world-wide.

Andrews left a government job three years ago to become a full-time hockey instructor — not to get rich but to give something back to the game he once played as a kid on frozen ponds in Freetown, P.E.I. "Our game's in trouble because of violence, everyone knows that. But if we keep pushing what's positive we'll be all right ... if the kids leave our program with a positive feeling about themselves and a feeling that they can succeed, then it's been worthwhile," he says. ☒



LEONCE BERNARD

Leonce Bernard's support of community-backed development has inspired new models of co-ops and a return to self-reliance

by Michael Tymchuk

Before the election of the Liberal government in P.E.I., Liberal MLA Leonce Bernard might have contented himself with the usual responsibilities of an opposition backbencher. But instead, he set about organizing a venture capital group based on co-op principles and aimed at stimulating economic growth in the Wellington area that he has represented since 1975. Since its inception in 1984, the Baie Acadienne Venture Capital Group (BAVCG) has provided initial funding for nine new businesses in the area, including the Island's first potato chip factory, in Wellington.

Peter Schurman, chief executive officer of the Credit Union Central of P.E.I. says, "Even in opposition, Leonce Bernard took the opportunity to represent and promote co-ops ... and to improve our economy through emphasizing the initiative of co-ops and small businesses as opposed to large corporations."

The co-operative movement has a long tradition in Bernard's riding and other Acadian communities on the Island, says Armand Arsenault, chief executive officer of the *Conseil de la Cooperation*, an umbrella group which represents Acadian French co-ops in the province.

Currently, there are 14 active co-ops in the Wellington, or Evangeline, area (more than in any other area of Prince Edward Island), employing some 55 people full-time and another 372 seasonally.

Arsenault says the venture capital group that Bernard helped establish was a step forward for both the co-op movement and the community. "As the credit union manager he could see the dividends going back to the members. But how were these dividends helping the community as a whole? Bernard asked himself that question, and came up with the idea of forming a group where a certain percentage of those dividends went back into the community. That's how the venture capital group came into being."

In Bernard's words, "I wanted the money to have a bigger impact. I wanted to use it for economic development. I wanted to use it for the community's benefit."

To date Olde Barrel Potato Chips is the BAVCG's biggest project. Established last year in Wellington with seed money provided by the venture capital group, the factory employs 20 people, and already, sales have exceeded \$1 million.

"For several years," says Bernard, "the idea of a potato chip factory had been kicking around in my mind." It seemed



How to make sure the boss sees things your way.

If a picture is worth a thousand words and it's going to take at least that many to convince your boss, picture this.

Apple® brings the power to create an entire presentation as close at hand as your nearest Macintosh.™

The first step in opening up minds is opening up eyes. If your boss or client is skeptical about all those complex sales figures and projections, turn them from a jumble of numbers into a concise bar graph or pie chart. Simply click your mouse.

Now the real show begins. It's time to project your projections. Using sophisticated software like PowerPoint

or Cricket Presents you can convert your presentation into slides and overhead transparencies from your desk top. That's right. No art department, typesetter or photographer. Just you and your Macintosh.

It will also do all your audience hand-outs.

And as we all know, the one thing in business that never changes is the need for changes. They're usually last minute and always panicky. Macintosh rids you of both the panic and error instantly.

Sure, the boss and client will think you've slaved over the presentation for months. Let them. Or you could tell them how you did it all yourself.

Impress them further by telling them how much overhead you saved on your overheads.

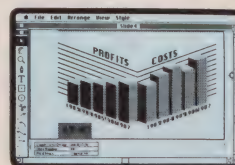
Assure them that once you've learned the easy Macintosh basics for one piece of software, you've learned

the easy basics for almost all pieces of software. That means Macintosh doesn't require costly computer consultants, courses or textbooks.

At this point they'll probably buy your idea as well as your lunch. And it'll be a much smaller tab without an entire art department along.

As a business person, being the best you can be means mastering the art of persuasion. It's one thing to have a great idea but it's quite another to sell it.

Apple's Macintosh puts that very power in your hands. The power to persuade. And that means something you and your boss are sure to see eye to eye on. It means the power to be your best.



Turn complex sales figures into a concise bar graph.



The power to be your best.

This advertisement was assembled using the Apple Desktop Publishing System. To learn more about Apple products please call

1-800-387-9683



Apple, the Apple logo and AppleCare are registered trademarks of Apple Computer, Inc. Macintosh is a trademark of Apple Computer, Inc. PowerPoint is a trademark of Forethought Inc. Cricket Presents... is a trademark of Cricket Software, Inc.

Matinée



Today's taste is Extra Mild

Matinée Extra Mild
The style is mild, the great taste
is Matinée.

Matinée Slims
Same great taste. Lighter because
they're slim.




Matinée
Extra Mild

25
CIGARETTES

Matinée Slims



Extra Mild
25 CIGARETTES

Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked—avoid inhaling.
Average per cigarette: Matinée Slims: King Size 3 mg "tar", 0.3 mg nicotine; 100 mm 4 mg "tar", 0.4 mg nicotine.
Matinée Extra Mild: Regular and King Size: 4 mg "tar", 0.4 mg nicotine.

ludicrous to him that the Island, a major exporter of raw potatoes, was importing all its potato chips.

The factory is the Island's first manufacturing worker's co-op — the P.E.I. Potato Chip Co-op. He decided on a worker-owned company for practical reasons. Because each worker purchased a share of the company, initial funding was automatically in place. Alcide Bernard, manager of the potato chip co-op, says, "It definitely was an innovative approach. It's a very good way for someone to buy a full-time job."

The co-op gave itself a year to attain 10 per cent of the Island market, and a toe-hold in New Brunswick. Within six months it grabbed 20 per cent of the Island market, and now, Olde Barrel chips are available virtually everywhere in New Brunswick, with Nova Scotia targeted next.

In fact, other areas have started taking notice. The current manager of the BAVCG, Paul Richard, says inquiries have come in from other interested credit unions and co-operatives.

Bernard's original approach to business led to his appointment as the province's minister of industry when his party came into power in 1986. Since then, he has been busy applying his business expertise to the provincial scene. Already he has introduced programs for small business, science and technology, and community development. Harry Baglole, director of the Institute for Island Studies and a long-time observer of economic and social development on P.E.I. says, "I've been encouraged by the emphasis being given to community economic development, particularly to the new impetus in the co-op movement — which I feel is long overdue — since Mr. Bernard came in. A whole new co-op strategy is being developed, although not at the exclusion of other industry."

Bernard concedes that "I'm a strong believer in community development, and whatever transpired, it had to be done for the benefit of the community." Otherwise, Bernard might be making a lot of money right now. Instead, he has won the trust and praise of his community. Wellington Village chairman, Simon Arsenault says, "Leonice Bernard is an asset to the Wellington area. He's got drive. He's got pride in the community's Acadian heritage. And he's tenacious when it comes to projects that will improve the area." Local businessman John Gallant puts it another way. "That guy's getting grey hair from doing things for other people. He never charges you, he never turns you down."

Leonice Bernard approaches local and provincial projects with the same philosophy. "I've always been the type to work for people, to share my ideas with others. And if I don't achieve my ideas the first time, I'll try a second time and a third time. Even if it means changing and adapting, I'll reach my goal." ☒



Four The Moment: (left to right) Andrea Currie, Delvina Bernard, Debby Jones, and Kim Bernard

FOUR THE MOMENT

This Halifax-based singing group produces distinctive music by combining Nova Scotia traditions with their African roots

by Valerie Mansour
In 1982, a CBC radio producer told the four women in his recording studio to take a name for the moment and then come up with something better before they went on the air. "Four the Moment" seemed appropriate but neither the name nor the group has remained temporary. "We had no idea it would ever be like this," says Delvina Bernard, who with her younger sister Kim, also a member of the group, used to sing in school concerts in their community.

Now, with their first album soon to be officially released and a popularity that stretches to Vancouver, Four the Moment is enjoying attention one might not expect for a four-woman *capella* group that uses traditional gospel melodies to sing of political struggles at home and abroad. It's a sound and an attitude that makes them instantly recognizable, absolutely distinctive.

Bernard describes the group's music as combining the traditions of Atlantic Canada and Africa. "It's a fusion," she says. "It grows out of being here, out of holding onto the tradition of African rhythms. Lyrically it's folk, but the music is gospel, folk and blues." Although Four the Moment is introducing traditional spiritual music to a new audience, for

blacks it's very familiar. "In the black community people have never shed gospel music," says Bernard. "It's the real native music."

The current lineup of the group has been together since 1984. The two Bernards, plus Debby Jones and Andrea Currie, the only white member, have attracted a loyal following by playing folk festivals and women's gatherings throughout Canada. But they've also played for audiences as diverse as national health conferences, Expo '86 and the National Arts Centre in Ottawa. Ironically, despite their national status they have yet to play the other Atlantic provinces.

Four the Moment traces its beginnings to a 1981 protest rally in response to news reports that the Ku Klux Klan was planning to establish a Halifax office. Delvina Bernard and Jackie Barkley, now the group's manager, sang a couple of tunes and were an instant hit. Later, joined by the younger Bernard and a cousin, the group sang at a women's benefit and then one sponsored by the Halifax-based Latin America Information Group. It was there that a national CBC producer spotted them and asked them to be on her show. "That was the real breakthrough," Bernard says.

Four the Moment boldly sings about

the murdered black South African activist Steven Biko and of the history of slavery in Nova Scotia. And, as in *I Love You Woman*, they sing specifically of being black women.

Bernard says the first time they performed that was in a tent at the 1984 Winnipeg Folk Festival. "We learned it out behind a bus on the festival site. I don't know if it was the rain, the energy or the tent but it was as if the audience wrote the song. When we sing for people who have been encouraging us and supporting us the energy is electric."

Although the group is popular among both black and white women, Andrea Currie says they are seeing the differences of those two communities along the way. In Toronto recently they sang *Betty's Blues* written by Nova Scotia poet, George Elliot Clarke, about the murder of Halifax resident Betty Sparks, allegedly by her husband. One line says that perhaps Betty's husband had problems too — "something must have made him crazy." It was greeted coldly by the predominantly white audience. "There was a huge difference between how black and white women related to that line," explains Currie. "It deviates from the radical feminist line on violence. There's no understanding of where the men are coming from. Black women can't afford to jeopardize their solidarity with black men."

Four the Moment's spirit and style has been inspired since its beginnings by a group called Sweet Honey in the Rock, six black American women. Bernard recalls the time she flew to Toronto just to attend Sweet Honey's concert. She went backstage for an autograph, told them she sang their songs and they asked her to send a cassette of her work. "But I'm too shy," Bernard says.

That shyness combined with a lack of ambition will probably hold Four the Moment back from "making it big." They recently sang on two songs of Juno award-winning singer Lillian Allen's new record, and that, combined with their own album, will increase their popularity. But the members and their manager either work or go to university full-time. Performing, although they do it so well, is still something they do "on the side."

CBC music producer Mark-Andrew Cardiff says the group has the potential to go far, although he believes that because of the music's "social comment," they probably won't become popular with a broad audience. "I don't think they'll ever be top-40," he says, "but I think they could become a cult group." Cardiff says that if they were professionally produced and managed, they could be very successful if they chose that direction.

"We don't think that seriously about the future," says Currie. "I usually say our existence as a group is negotiable on a six-month basis. It will be a busy next few months, then we'll sit down and talk again."



BRIAN GLEBE

Marine biologist Brian Glebe furthers aquaculture development and education to spawn a new era for fish farming

by Glenna Hanley

Brian Glebe was 29 years old when he first came to work at the Atlantic Salmon Federation Research Centre in St. Andrews, N.B. in 1977. The young researcher arrived armed with a PhD in fisheries biology to continue the centre's work in salmon research. Today you're as likely to find him in a classroom teaching aquaculture students as in the more comfortable milieu of scientist's lab surrounded by trays of fish eggs.

In 1977, the aquaculture industry in New Brunswick was in its fragile infancy. Most of the salmon research concentrated on raising baby salmon from the egg stage and then returning them to the rivers of the region. But Glebe and his colleagues in St. Andrews knew that the Norwegians had developed a multi-million dollar fish farming business by selling fish that they had grown from the egg stage to maturity. "The Norwegians even borrowed some of the concepts developed by pure research here in Canada," says Glebe. "We knew we could do it here too."

Two things were necessary to ensure the growth of the fish farming industry. They needed to produce high quality fish and commercial fish farmers needed training. The Bay of Fundy's warmer water temperatures along the southern coast of

New Brunswick are ideal for rearing salmon and have contributed to a now thriving fish farming industry.

But the salmon doesn't grow very quickly even in these waters and, in aquaculture, as in any business, time is money. Knowing that another variety of fish — the Arctic char — grows more rapidly than salmon and at much lower water temperatures, Glebe obtained funding in 1983 to begin his work with the char. His idea was to research the concept of producing a hybrid fish that adopted the best characteristics of both parent fish — the char's more rapid growth rate, and the salmon's superior tolerance of salt water.

What is different about Glebe's genetic engineering techniques is the production of a hybrid with an extra set of chromosomes. He accomplishes this by transferring recently fertilized fish eggs from a water temperature of 8°C to a water temperature of 32°C. The heat shock results in producing the extra chromosome set.

The hybrid project is much more complex than this one aspect. But at this stage Glebe now is working with three different breeds: the hybrid described above which is two-thirds salmon and one-third char; a second hybrid that is half salmon, half char; and the pure char. He has developed

his own "Brandy Cove" char brood strain from original stock which came from the Fraser River in Labrador and a surprise source from a land-locked lake in New Brunswick.

Shortly after beginning the hybrid research Glebe moved from the ASF to the Huntsman Marine Laboratory, also in St. Andrews. He took his char hybrid project with him and HML is now one of only three places in Canada to have cultured char and a supply of brood stock.

In the meantime, the fish farming industry in southern New Brunswick has grown from an output of six tons of fish in 1978 to 460 tons in 1987. By 1990, close to 6,000 tons of fish will be produced.

While the value of Glebe's research is well recognized by the front line, fish farmers like John Malloch and Skip Wolf credit the marine biologist with providing them with a lot of basic knowledge they need to run their operations.

"We didn't have a clue how to spawn a fish," says Wolf, who credits Glebe for teaching them the technique. Malloch says Glebe has willingly shared with them his skill in transporting eggs long distances, and he's taught them how to speed up salmon spawning by injecting the females with a hormone to induce ovulation. And the fish farmers say that Glebe has made himself readily available to help them with their problems.

Glebe believes that applied research is as important as pure research, and he divides his time between the lab and the classroom. For the past four years he has been teaching an aquaculture technician's course at the St. Andrews campus of the New Brunswick Community College. Malloch and local fish farmers have been hiring graduates of that course because the students are well trained.

Thirty students per year take the 12-month course and Glebe says he has 100 applications for the next session. "Some day the output of fish farms will outstrip the potato production in this province," says Glebe. "It is essential that we have a highly trained workforce and that the pure research that will give us new product-to-market continues." He is also setting up a resource material lending centre funded by the National Research Council.

Video tapes focusing on everything from the spawning process to the financial aspects of fish farming will soon be available for people outside the immediate region to borrow. "We have been making and using the tapes as teaching aids and now with so many requests for them coming from fish farmers elsewhere, we thought a resource centre was a good idea," says Glebe.

Glebe also supervises the work of two post-graduate students at HML and along with the director, Dr. Robin South, teaches the only university-credit course in aquaculture during the summer months.

Glebe has just signed a contract to teach aquaculture to biology students at

the University of New Brunswick starting this month. He is also involved with a project to build the first native-run fish hatchery in the province, on the Tobique Indian Reserve near Woodstock. A group of five native students will be trained for 36 weeks on the various aspects of running a fish hatchery. They will raise salmon to the smolt stage (baby salmon weighing 50 grams), and the smolts would then be sold to a fish farm that would bring them to maturation. Another tentative proposal could see an aquaculture project run by the St. Mary's Indian Band near Fredericton, which, according to Glebe, could be the project that would purchase the Tobique smolts.

Wolf, who is also head of Atlantic Silver Ltd., a marketing agency for local fish farmers, and Malloch who is president of the newly-formed New Brunswick Salmon Growers Association, recognize that if their industry is going to continue to grow it must be able to soon offer consumers more than Atlantic salmon and Rainbow trout.

The cultured char may soon be available commercially. HML has sold some to restaurants in St. Andrews and it has licensed two New Brunswick hatcheries, Superior Salmon at Oak Bay near St. Stephen, and Purtill Springs, near Sussex, to raise their own char.

Glebe has also farmed out some of his now maturing hybrid smolts and char for further testing with local commercial fish farms. "We are obligated to provide them with advice and marketing support in this arrangement," says Glebe. "In exchange the hatcheries will pay a royalty on their sales and that money is directed back into research for developing future stock."

The commercial potential of the hybrid is still unknown but neither Wolf nor Malloch hold out much hope for the pure char locally because of its low tolerance for salt water.

However, the research on char continues and Glebe thinks that it may be popular in other areas, perhaps northern New Brunswick or outside this province. Glebe has had inquiries from other areas of Canada and from the United States about his brood stock of char at HML.

But the local fish farmers feel aquaculture research of any kind can have spin-off benefits to the local industry. Blair Moffat, business development manager of Sea Farm Canada Inc., the Norwegian-Canadian packers consortium with the largest aquaculture holdings in the area, says the Canadian industry has always had to import technology from Norway and elsewhere.

"Finally in Atlantic Canada we are making some contribution to aquaculture development and are developing some expertise right here in our own backyard," says Moffat. With the industry so heavily concentrated in southern New Brunswick Moffat says it's a tremendous advantage to have Glebe and other researchers living and working in the same area. ☐

Colonial Inns

**"Ask about
our Special
Commercial &
Corporate Rates
& Automatic
Check Inn"**



- Free Movies
- Pool - Sauna

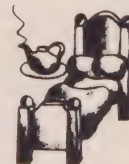
**Exercise Room
24 Hour Restaurant
Cave Lounge &
Steakhouse
Live Entertainment
Featuring the Music
of Johnny Storm**



2 Locations
175 City Road, Saint John
42 Highfield Street,
Moncton
Phone 1-506-652-3000
Telex 014-47460

Fresh Start

bed & breakfast



Century-old home with an informal, comfortable atmosphere. Breakfast as you like it. Perfect for the *BUSINESS TRAVELLER*. Ask about our meeting and reception facilities. Laundry and valet services available.

Host: Innis and Sheila MacDonald
2720 Gottingen Street,
Halifax, N.S. B3K 3C7 (902) 453-6616

MAIL ORDER

SWEATER KITS

10 DESIGNS
SEND
#10 SASE



Pecora Wools Ltd.
Mahone Bay, Nova Scotia
Canada B0J 2E0
(902) 624-8628

The World's best players
are coming to Saint John!



WORLD CHESS FESTIVAL

Jan. 23 to Feb. 20, 1988

See World Champion,
Garry Kasparov
competing with over 30 elite
grandmasters.

See it all on big screens
Catch every exciting move on 7 giant
chess boards in Saint John's Trade &
Convention Centre.

\$400,000 in prize money
It's the biggest chess tournament ever
held in North America.

Over 1,000 top players from
around the world
It's your chance to watch the world's best
... up close and in person!

29 days of world class chess
A major tournament every day for 29
days. A featured event is the World Blitz
Championship in which only seconds
are allowed per move.

A special event for you!
Two Open Class Tournaments will
feature participants ranging in strength
from novice to grandmaster. \$100,000
in prize money awarded for relative
performance.

Arts and Entertainment, too!
Edith Butler and pianist Philip
Thompson are among a host of artists
featured in a month-long festival of
shows, concerts and exhibitions.

Call the Festival Hotline for

- ☐ Ticket information
- ☐ Tournament schedules and information
- ☐ Arts & Entertainment information

Dial 1-800-561-9229 (toll free)

Mon. to Fri. 8:30 to 4:30 pm
In Saint John, phone 658-2882

SPECIAL REPORT



PHOTOS BY MICHAEL CREAGEN

Valerie Carvery: "It's like playing Monopoly. Right now the North End's the Boardwalk."

Real estate versus real life

The gentrification of Gottingen Street in north end Halifax forces a neighbourhood to fight for its survival

by Robin Metcalfe

The Gottingen Mainstreet Program has a classic storefront office: mismatched furniture, pale pink wall, scruffy orange carpet. On a cold, wet day in autumn, Valerie Carvery is trying to turn on the heat.

"This was Isnor's meat store," she says. "It had the best fresh meat in the city." A community development worker for the City of Halifax, Carvery is an intense woman whose humour has a bitter edge. She remembers when people from all over Halifax shopped in this neighbourhood. "When I was growing up, Gottingen Street was a treat."

Gottingen suffered the twin urban plagues of the 1960s: losing business to shopping malls and losing its identity through "urban renewal." Now the street faces the plague of the '80s: losing its community through gentrification.

Valerie Carvery knows about loss of community. Her husband's family was forced out of Africville in the late 1960s. The destruction of that black community is an infamous example of social meddling. Many former Africville homeowners resettled in Uniacke Square, a public housing project on Gottingen Street.

Settled by German farmers in 1750, who named it for an ancient university town, Gottingen Street is as old as Halifax. Homes and gardens lined it in the 1800s. A commercial district developed about 1900. The Miracle Mile of Values enjoyed its heyday after World War II. Clothing and furniture stores like

Freeman's, Glubes, Heinish's and Kline's kept the longest hours in the city: as late as 11 p.m. on Fridays.

New suburban shopping malls eroded Gottingen's business, but the opening of Scotia Square in 1969 sealed its fate. The massive project to revitalize downtown Halifax sucked shoppers out of adjoining retail districts. Casting its shadow over Gottingen Street, it separated the white and affluent south end of the city from the working-class, racially mixed north end.

Gottingen's luck bottomed out during the police strike of 1981. Following a window-smashing episode, local merchants boarded up their storefronts. The street's battlefield appearance reinforced its bad image. A month later, City Council approved a request from middle-class residents to rename the street's northern section Novalea Drive. Critics felt the action smacked of racism.

A series of studies in the 1970s and '80s warned that the decline of Gottingen threatened the economic vitality of the whole downtown peninsula. The Gottingen Street Merchants Association got the street included in Halifax's Mainstreet Program in 1981. The main result was an improved parking plaza.

Most hopes for the area, however, focused on a new federal office building for a thousand public servants, announced by Liberal MP Gerald Regan in 1983. Merchants saw the \$30 million building as an "anchor" for local economic recovery.

Four businesses were torn down to clear the site. Then a Conservative federal government was elected. Construction was "deferred," then cancelled. The vacant lot was planted with grass and development plans stalled.

The federal Neighbourhood Improvement Program, however, has helped residents in nearby streets, such as Creighton, to upgrade their housing. Outsiders began to buy up the inexpensive heritage buildings. Rents and housing prices climbed. "It's like playing Monopoly," says Carvery. "Right now the North End's the Boardwalk."

Three levels of government recently announced a \$7 million Uniacke Square Regeneration Project. The Halifax Housing Authority refused to guarantee that residents would get their old homes back. Tenants became suspicious of a proposed "privatization" scheme to sell off the refurbished units.

The project "touched off a debate about who is ultimately going to benefit from all this," says George Elliot Clarke, editor of the black community paper, *THE RAP*. He doesn't want Uniacke Square to end up like Africville — "a topic for sentimental newscasts." He asks, "Can we trust the same government authorities 20 years later?"

Some local business people blame Uniacke Square for the area's decline. Many white Haligonians see it as a "ghetto," although its condition, however shabby, is hardly that of a tenement slum. The author of the marketing study published in 1986 called Gottingen Street "the black eye that's hurting the rest of the community." "Maniac Square" is a popular nickname. Haligonians rarely acknowledge the underlying racism.

Employment is a perennial problem for local residents. Carvery calls the local Canada Employment office "a big joke. If a black person walks in, the first thing you're offered is a cleaning job." Most local firms are small, employing only the owners and their families. Only one is black-owned, says Carvery, and a few have black managers. "It's always been a push and shove to get black businesses around here." Programs to help blacks start businesses have failed, she says, because they require inexperienced applicants to submit business plans, without telling them how to prepare such plans. "That's like holding up a candy to a child and saying, you can suck on it — if you can reach it."

Carvery criticizes new residents for not shopping on Gottingen, where they might generate employment. She calls them "Yuppies" who "haven't paid their dues." Because many are childless, she believes, racial tensions stay below the surface — for now. "Racism won't come out until you start having children."

It angers Carvery that new home-

INNOVATIVE EXCELLENCE

Is What We're All About

We congratulate this year's nominees. They carry on the tradition of innovative excellence and entrepreneurial spirit that has always been the hallmark of business life in the Atlantic Provinces.

We like to meet entrepreneurs and investors at the Prince Edward Island Development Agency. We're in business to make business happen. Call us . . .

We're Accessible

The Business Development Division
The Prince Edward Island
Development Agency
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
(902) 566-4222

SPECIAL REPORT

owners have more political clout than longtime residents. Many are concerned that, in the words of City Councillor Graham Downey, "blacks don't get moved from the hill." Two years ago on Hallowe'en ("the only way you can get in people's houses"), Carvery and some friends conducted an informal survey of her old neighbourhood. They found that about 30 per cent of the residents had been displaced by newcomers. Black home ownership is being eroded, she says. "The older people die, or sell their homes and go into apartments." The money is "something to give to their grandchildren. They're not looking at this as real estate."



Spruced-up homes draw wealthier residents

Newer residents, however, are not all wealthy speculators. Many belong to cultural minorities, such as artists, feminists, gay men and women, leftists and Buddhists. Tending to have more education than money, they share common interests with older residents. As well as affordable housing, they seek a sense of community they can't find in suburbs or downtown highrises.

Artists were among the first to arrive. According to Susan Holmes, director of student services at the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design (NSCAD), low rents have attracted art students to the area for about ten years. Canada Student Loans allows only \$85 per week for accommodations. Other artists seek inexpensive work space. Unable to afford business occupancy tax, many live illegally in their studios.



The Halliburton House Inn, built in 1820, was the home of Sir Brenton Halliburton, former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

Now open as a fine Inn located in the heart of historic Halifax, The Halliburton House offers fine lodging for tourists, business travellers, and convention visitors. \$50 to \$90 a night includes breakfast.

5184 Morris St., Halifax, N.S.
B3J 1B3 (902)420-0658

Holmes has lived on nearby Fuller Terrace for five years. Her housing co-op was "looking for a neighbourhood supportive of single parents and women living alone, one my daughter would be happy in." Acceptance, however, takes time. She finds older residents "uncomfortable, if not necessarily hostile." Newcomers, she says, are considered "fair game" for petty vandalism, until they come to be "protected by the sense of neighbourhood."

For Andrew Terris, however, who grew up in American cities, "Gottingen Street is tame." One of Canada's leading glass artists, Terris has a second-floor studio on Gottingen. He finds it "a neighbourhood with lots of character: very mixed and dynamic, with interesting things and people to see on the street. I love it," he says.

The neighbourhood's tolerant character is a major attraction. On Gottingen, says Holmes, "when you walk down the street with bright-coloured hair or odd clothes, it's not an issue."

That tolerance was tested earlier this year when Rumours, the social club for the Gay Alliance for Equality, was squeezed out of its premises. When GAE bid on an empty building on Gottingen, Councillor Downey protested the site's proximity to a school. GAE chairperson, J.J. Lyon, objected that Downey "doesn't know what he's talking about in terms of gay people. We don't molest children." Shortly thereafter, Rumours purchased a former movie theatre on Gottingen. No subsequent problems have been reported.

While white artists congregate on Gottingen, the black community is experiencing its own cultural renaissance, symbolized by the national acclaim for actor Walter Borden's one-man show, *Tightrope Time*. George Elliott Clarke, a noted poet, compares it to Quebec's Quiet Revolution. "It's an extension of a fight that has gone on all along, *to do things for ourselves*. For artists, it means self-expression."

The location of the Black Cultural Centre was hotly debated in the early 1980s. Many believe it should have been built on Gottingen Street instead of near the rural black community of Preston, where lack of a bus service makes it inaccessible to urban blacks.

With a downtown location, says Clarke, the Centre "could have become the centre for black cultural life that the MicMac Friendship Centre has become for natives." It could have fostered co-operation with other neighbourhood cultural institutions, such as the Centre for Art Tapes, the Eye Level Gallery and the Cunard Street Theatre. Right now, says Clarke, "the centre for artistic activity is here in Halifax." Even in Preston, he finds that "people are looking to the Cunard Street Theatre as a venue."

Last summer, Gottingen hosted a week of special cultural activities. Over-shadowed by the hugely successful

Buskers '87, the Uptown Festival was not judged a success by local papers. "I hotly contest and dispute the allegations that the festival was unsuccessful," says Clarke, "just because not many people came from the South End. Is it more important that downtown likes it, or that Creighton Street likes it? I tend to think Creighton Street."

Terris blames the lack of community leadership partly on a "tribal attitude" among artists. Local residents, he says, consist of "two sectors of the community not experienced in — or positively averse to — political action. Artists tend to be anarchistic. People on lower incomes tend to feel powerless and act accordingly. The sad truth is, the low-income people who

live here are going to be squeezed out."

"I don't plan on moving," says Valerie Carvery. "Until they bring the bulldozers in and move me, I'm not going anywhere." She wants assistance programs to help residents buy homes, and policies to restrict real estate speculation. "I feel more community-minded if I live and work, if my children go to school, in the community."

Despite Gottingen Street's reputation, says George Elliott Clarke, "those people who live here know it's a good place to live." If its diverse communities can pull together to defend their common interests, Gottingen could well be one of the most interesting and creative streets in the country. ☒

The CN Commitment:



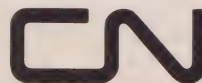
To innovation.

A commitment to the pursuit of a good business idea can have many economic rewards for all Canadians.

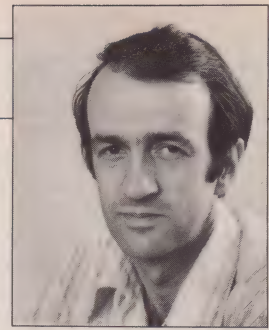
CN extends congratulations to the finalists of Atlantic Canada's Innovator of the Year Award.

At CN, we also understand the value of commitment.

We are working hard, developing innovative services for the specialized transportation and distribution needs of our customers in Atlantic Canada, helping them remain competitive in the marketplace. It's all part of our commitment to become the best total distribution company in North America.



Responding to the Challenge



Putting one over on Canadians

Ever get the feeling that your government is trying to sneak one past you with its last-minute deals and fast-track deadlines? First there was the Meech Lake constitutional accord with the provinces, then there was free trade. The idea was to rush them through using the government majority as a blunt instrument. Contrary to plan, things have been getting a bit complicated on both those fronts.

But while they do, the government has indeed been sneaking one past you. In fact, more than one. A whole fleet of them.

A defence white paper warning us that we'd better buck up because we're surrounded by ferocious enemies ready to pounce (and if that's not enough, ferocious friends ready to pounce as well in the form of U.S. refusal to recognize our sovereignty over the Northwest Passage) was unveiled last June. This fall the British and French navies paraded their submarines in Halifax harbour to impress the Canadian brass. The youthful and agile Perrin Beatty, minister of defence, flitted atop half-billion dollar Trafalgars and Rubises, hair in the wind, impressed, smiling — the only Mulroney minister who ever does any more, it seems. The jaunty assumption is that by spring the decision will be made — the French Rubis or the British Trafalgar — and that will be that.

It's all rather neat. But while the opposition parties were strangely silent (is it considered too risky to attack military spending?), at least as of December, military analysts and retired brass with long memories were boarding Beatty's program and checking what turns out to be a very suspicious cargo indeed, camouflaged under a legitimate need to do some modest upgrading of the armed forces.

Take costs. The submarines were supposed to cost some \$5 billion in the rosy flush of the white paper and about \$8 billion for the full program, including services, shore infrastructure and the like. But according to the Canadian Centre for Arms Control and Disarmament, that still doesn't take into consideration the full cost of such things as construction of shore infrastructure (although foreign designs are to be used, the plan is to build the subs in Canada), nuclear fuel that would have to be bought abroad, training and paying two crews for each sub, buying simulators for training and the cost of upgrading of hulls for Arctic ice

conditions.

Ask yourself: can characters with a shaky grasp of such factors be trusted to build and run a "three ocean navy," as the upbeat saying goes? Add the usual cost overruns, unforeseen problems and assorted glitches to which large military contracts are particularly susceptible and you have a price tag of what — \$12 billion? \$15 billion? A longtime planning consultant for DND who retired last summer, George Lindsey of Ottawa, warned that the staggering cost and the fact that there will be a couple of elections before the subs are all delivered in the 1990s make the submarine program a good candidate to join the Avro Arrow and the Hydrofoil Bras D'Or — programs cancelled at great expense — on the list of DND's greatest blunders.

And, of course, it isn't just submarines. There are six new frigates on the

Nuclear subs are a very suspicious cargo

way, a half-dozen new Aurora patrol aircraft, helicopters, more CF-18 fighter aircraft and various other odds and sundries we'll need for when the Russians invade. A University of Alberta economist, Ed Shaffer, estimates that the new defence policy proposed by Beatty could cost almost \$200 billion over the next 15 years.

It would seem enough, by way of commentary, to point out that the federal deficit has recently been tabulated at \$264 billion. But there's more. The American military budget has actually levelled off in the past and present fiscal years. Budgetary reality has begun to impose itself on even the most ardent of American militarists. But the fading Ronald Reagan can take at least some small solace: his policies live on in Canada.

Cost is just a part of it. A retired Royal Air Force officer, decorated World War Two pilot and lecturer on military affairs in Britain, Alistair Mackie, said

in Halifax in late October that the rearmament of Canada as planned will be "astonishingly expensive" and "to very little purpose." The prospects of the Soviets ever embarking on offensive action against the West, let alone Canada, was remote in the extreme, he said. The defence white paper's underlying premise — that the Soviets are out to mould the world in their image — was "rubbish."

It's not just that we're pursuing a defunct American policy of unprecedented peacetime military buildup that we can't afford and that won't do any good; worse, it's also that the philosophy behind the policy is both wrong and corrosive of the values of peace. The new defence policies, Mackie said, will ruin Canada's "enviable reputation" as a peacemaker.

Proof of the fact that the policy cuts far deeper than the mere spending of untold billions we don't have is the white paper's call for "defense-preparedness" by Canadian industry. Not only are we to manufacture expensive engines of war, but industry must also be militarized to be ready to pump out military hardware in case of a protracted conflict — i.e., in case the Second World War breaks out again. This militarization of industry is also connected to arms for export, an activity in which we are becoming a brisk little competitor.

On top of all that, diversion of funds to the military is inevitably measured in numbers of ill-housed and ill-fed people amid an artificial prosperity. It's been happening in the U.S. during the Reagan years. Far from learning a proper lesson from that, we're imitating the mistake even while Ronald Reagan is being reviled for it.

Are we going to happily sign the cheque, bedazzled by the prospects of shiny new subs, the glamour machines of modern mock-warfare?

With George Lindsey, I don't believe the submarine program will ever go through to completion. At best a few will be built before the program is cancelled by future governments because of expense. That can be a politically excruciating thing for a government to do, however. That's why the Conservatives want to make sure the program is locked in before the next election — as with free trade. Again, as with free trade, it would be best to pounce on the Mulroney government now and make sure nothing is signed, sealed and delivered before an election is held and the people speak. ☒

BOOKS ABOUT WRITERS



Under Eastern Eyes

A CRITICAL READING OF MARITIME FICTION

Janice Kulyk Keefer

Some of Canada's most challenging fiction has come from the Maritimes. Keefer has selected the best and most significant of the past century, and presents an impressively fresh and comprehensive analysis that considers both major and marginal texts. She offers new and controversial perspectives on such figures as MacLennan and Buckler, and places the work of more recent writers within the context of Maritime fiction.

Cloth \$30.00, paper \$14.95



E.J. Pratt

THE MASTER YEARS 1927-1964

David G. Pitt

The eagerly awaited second volume of David Pitt's award-winning biography moves through the poet's Toronto years. This was the era of Pratt's greatest accomplishments as poet, editor, public lecturer, and teacher, years marked by many triumphs as well as by personal vicissitudes, anxieties, and disappointments.

Cloth \$34.95

U N I V E R S I T Y O F T O R O N T O P R E S S

A taste of Lunenburg County

A healthy fishing industry and a tradition of living off the land provide the ingredients but they owe their distinctive cooking to their German, French and Swiss ancestors

Their victuals, or way of living, is something peculiar to themselves, (and) is considerably simple fare in general." So wrote a travelling missionary for the Church of Scotland in 1783 of the settlers in Lunenburg County. A century later the English humourist, Jerome K. Jerome, endorsed this view, writing, "The Germans are hearty eaters, but they are not fussy and finikin over their food. Their stomach is not their god, and the cook with his sauces and patés and ragouts, is not their high priest. So long as the dish is wholesome, and sufficient of it, they are satisfied."

As in most instances, Lunenburg County cuisine is inseparable from its history. Settled chiefly during the period of 1750-1753 by immigrants from Germany, France and Switzerland, subsequent waves of migrants have enriched the ways and the eating habits of the first arrivals.

Within 100 years from the arrival of the "Foreign Protestants," a transition was made from what was strictly land-based economy to one that became heavily dependent upon a harvest of the sea. As is to be expected, today's residents of Lunenburg County favour staple dishes made from both land and sea. Cabbage, popular in European kitchens, was grown in abundance throughout the County by the early settlers and became one of the most popular staple foods. While sauerkraut is perhaps the best known derivative, Kohl Kannon is equally popular during the growing season.

The exposed terrain in many coastal settlements proved more favourable for the growing of barley than other more sensitive grains. Consequently barley bread was the choice of the first settlers. While born out of necessity, barley bread is still highly sought after for its unique taste. Today's recipes include increasing amounts of white flour being mixed with the not-always-easy to obtain barley flour.

Lunenburg pudding and sausage witness to the European penchant for utilizing all parts of a butchered farm animal. Wedding feasts and other community gatherings always included generous helpings of home-made pudding and sausage and it became customary to donate some of these items to the local clergy families.

Nowadays former Lunenburg County

residents invariably pay a visit to the County's most famous sausage maker, Blue Rocks-born Victor Greek. Now operating a factory and store in Bridgewater, Victor Greek packs coolers and other containers with his meat products to be taken back to homes in all parts of Canada and the United States.

The gradual turn to a fishery-based economy in the middle of the last century saw the increased liking for seafoods. Meals made from salt cod, already popular in Newfoundland, were dubbed "house-banking." Marinated salt herring, salma-gundi (pickled meat), became the Anglicized Solomon Gundy. In recent years church suppers featuring this fish dish have contributed to the widespread appeal of what was once considered to be simple fare.

While today Lunenburg County is home to many fine first-class eating establishments featuring a wide range of meals, local dishes still remain popular favourites. The cooks in the home kitchens in the County, while somewhat more adventurous these days, have never strayed too far away from the meals that have been bequeathed to them by their ancestors. Those who turn their noses up at any of the traditional dishes are quickly described as "sneaky" — a local description of a finicky eater.

With the growing number of international tourists to the area, a menu guide has been prepared by the Lunenburg Economic Development Commission. Of the variety of excellent cook books that have featured Lunenburg cooking, perhaps the best known is the *Dutch Oven Cookbook*. First published in 1953 as a fund-raising project by the Ladies Auxiliary of the Fishermen's Memorial Hospital in Lunenburg, the cook book is now in its 18th edition with close to 90,000 copies in kitchens in all corners of the world.

Solomon Gundy

This recipe is typical of the traditional Lunenburg Solomon Gundy served at the Blue Rocks church suppers.

5 salt herring
3 cups vinegar
3 cups sugar*
1 lb. onions
4 oz. pickling spice

Skin and fillet herring if this hasn't been done already. Wash herring in several changes of water until most of the salt has

been removed. Cover with cold water (changing water a few times) and let stand at least 12 hours.

Slice onions. Heat vinegar and sugar, along with pickling spice (which has been wrapped in cheesecloth and hung in the vinegar mixture from the handle of the pot). Bring to a rolling boil. Remove from heat and set aside until cold. Drain herring thoroughly, reserving vinegar mixture.

Arrange layers of herring and sliced onions in a bowl. Remove pickling spice from vinegar mixture and pour cooled mixture over herring to cover. Add pepper to taste. Let stand 3 days.

***Note:** The traditional Lunenburg Solomon Gundy is much sweeter than the same dish made in neighbouring communities. For a tarter version, fraction the quantity of sugar accordingly, starting with about 1 cup sugar to 3 cups vinegar.

Joan A. Boliver
Blue Rocks, N.S.

Kohl Kannon

1 medium cabbage, shredded
4 cups carrots, sliced
6 cups potatoes, sliced
1 medium turnip, sliced
1 medium onion, chopped
½ cup butter
salt and pepper to taste

Cut up cabbage and turnip and cook for 30 minutes. Add sliced potatoes, carrots and onion and cook 15 minutes more. Drain well. Add butter and seasoning.

Mash and serve as a plain vegetable dish. Good with fried pork or steak.

Virginia Uhlman
Mahone Bay, N.S.

Barley Bread

Marion Langille was taught to bake barley bread by her mother Lena Whynacht. This recipe originates with Marion's grandmother Emma Slauenwhite.

3 cups white flour
2 cups barley flour
shortening the size of an egg
2 tbsp. brown sugar
¾ tbsp. salt
1 yeast cake (1 pkg. dry yeast)

Mix flour, brown sugar and salt together. Cut in shortening until mixture is coarse. Add enough warm water for medium dough. Add yeast cake, dissolved in ½ cup warm water and 1 teaspoon sugar. Let rise until double in bulk. Put in well-greased pans, let rise again.

Bake in moderate (325-350°F) oven 1 hour. Makes 2 small loaves.

Marion Langille
Mahone Bay, N.S. ☑



Trap harvesting breathes life into new venture

A cod farm operation in Bay Bulls, Nfld. is just another example of the burgeoning aquaculture industry in Atlantic Canada

St. John's lawyer Cabot Martin is spending more of his time in a boat in Bay Bulls these days and less at his law practice. He's working at the Sea Forest Plantation cod farm, a new business venture he owns with partners Craig Dobbin and Bud and Jerry O'Brien.

Aquaculture is not a new idea, but Martin's version is. Instead of starting at the egg stage he buys live cod, fattens them up and then sells when the demand for fresh cod is high. Martin got the idea for his farm from the Norwegians. He says they've been working with cod eggs for years trying to raise the eggs to a size large enough to sell.

"Cod farming can be an expensive and risky business, especially during the first stage of life because the egg is so susceptible to disease," says Martin. "The idea came to me that I could bypass the first

and most expensive stage by utilizing trap fish from cod traps as our starting stock."

Newfoundland is one of the few places where cod is still harvested by traps. This means the cod is still alive and basically unharmed when fishermen bring it to the surface. It is because of this method that Martin can get fish for his farm.

"The Norwegians are working with millions of dollars to try and raise eggs to 2.5 pounds. When I tell them the Newfoundland trap fishery has on occasion been 150,000 tons, they just shake their heads and ask me why we haven't been farming them for years," explains Martin.

He offers local fishermen 20 per cent more than the going rate for cod, so the men take extra care with the fish. His farm consists of 12 separate pens set up in the middle of Bay Bulls harbour. Each pen is made up of mesh nets and a wooden boardwalk joins the pens



Martin: Raising mature cod instead of eggs

together. It looks like a set of swimming pools. When describing the farm, Martin says, "In its lowest level of sophistication, it's what we call a boarding house."

"We put C.B. radios in the trap skiffs and send our collection boats into the harbour to monitor who's getting what," explains Martin. "We had a lot of co-operation. Basically the fishermen would let us know what kind of catch they had and we'd go to their trap and pick it up.





Offshore trawlers pose a threat to the ample supply of live cod necessary for the farm's success

We would weigh it and then the fishermen would be free to go about their business, because our people would transport it to the farm. It really freed up the fishermen's time, because they didn't have to go in with their catch."

During peak season last summer 13 people were employed collecting the cod. In the fall the staff consists of Martin, his assistant, Charlie O'Driscoll, and a watchman.

When O'Driscoll feeds the cod some come to the surface and take it right out of his hand. It looks like a routine from a marine show. O'Driscoll pats the cod

and gets them to jump up for their dinner. The cod are fed mackerel although Martin would prefer to give them caplin which is cheaper but problems with the caplin fishery last summer prevented him from getting the supply he needed.


"We have our own marketing arrangements made through a Swedish group — the Abba North America Limited," says Martin. "They're building a strong fresh fish marketing structure in the U.S. We expect the demand to be high because of the fresh quality. Where else can they take fish that's alive at six o'clock one day and have it in Boston the next?"

Last year Martin collected 85,000 pounds of cod. The farm was designed to house between 300,000 and 400,000 pounds of fish but so far, that amount of cod just hasn't been available. Nonetheless he's expecting to realize a profit this year.

"It's not a capital intensive practice," says Martin. "It costs about a quarter of a million dollars to start up. But of course we have the added advantage that we can enter into arrangements with our associate's companies for buying." (Martin's partners, the O'Briens, own the fish plant in Bay Bulls, next to the cod farm).

He says the biggest single problem with cod farming is the absolute disaster of the inshore fishery. Martin remembers a time in Bay Bulls harbour alone, when they could have collected not 85,000 pounds, but two or three million. He thinks the offshore trawlers are raping the fish stocks and leaving very little for the inshore fishermen.

Martin spent eight years as senior policy advisor to Premier Brian Peckford, during which time the Newfoundland government got jurisdiction over the 200-mile limit. He also has a degree in marine law. He has a good understanding of the fishery and blames many of its problems on the offshore trawlers.

"We'll make money at our cod farm, but I suspect a lot more could have been made if the inshore fishery wasn't in such sad shape," Martin concludes. 

The bank that believed in Arpi Berdin when he needed his first company truck is also the bank that worked alongside him as he developed his sheet metal and plumbing business into a multi-million dollar enterprise.

Scotiabank is helping Canadians and Canadian business make it in their world.

We'll help you make it too.



Scotiabank

Neat CLOSETS

By CANADA'S LARGEST CLOSET SHOP



Neat. Organized. And much more usable closet space. Select from the ultimate selection of the finest Closet Organizer Systems . . . for closets big or small . . . custom-designed to fit your needs . . . priced to fit your budget . . . and professionally installed.



The perfect finishing touch. Beautiful Mirror Doors . . . available in Sliding or Folding style . . . with Canada's most complete array of frame finishes. Each door is custom-fabricated and professionally installed for a perfect fit. See our exciting Showroom or call today for your free in-home consultation.

Acme Exclusiv
CLOSET DOORS,
SHELVING &
FITTED FURNITURE

We're in the White Pages under Acme Exclusiv

DARTMOUTH
75 Akerley Blvd., Unit P
469-0394

FOLLOW-UP

Leaving behind a bitter legacy

After 17 years of battling the system, Jackie Vautour and his family will leave the land they fought so hard to keep

by Rick MacLean

Jackie Vautour decided last October he had to choose between accepting a deal he did not want and killing Parks Canada officials out of frustration and anger. Vautour chose the deal. He signed an agreement ending his 17-year fight against the expropriation in 1970 of his 114 acres of land.

The province agreed to give him 125 acres of Crown land near Rexton, a \$228,000 cash settlement and promised to pay his outstanding legal bills, estimated to be \$50,000.

The agreement ended a battle marked by the bulldozing of Vautour's home in 1976, riots in 1980 and an unsuccessful appeal by Vautour to the Supreme Court of Canada. The deal came after nearly a year of negotiations and was the last official act of outgoing premier Richard Hatfield.

Vautour and Hatfield met in Fredericton late in the evening of Oct. 26, the day before Hatfield surrendered power to the Liberal government of Frank McKenna.

Hatfield was the driving force behind the move to get the deal for Vautour, pushing again and again to get an agreement signed while he was still premier. Vautour, who made the first move by calling the premier in November 1986, doesn't know why Hatfield wanted the deal so badly.

What Hatfield's reasons were may never be known as he has refused to discuss the matter. But some indication of his sympathy for Vautour's cause can be seen in the memorandum of understanding he signed as part of the deal. In part it says: "Jackie Vautour was forceful in expressing his personal opposition to the terms and conditions of the expropriation. The province recognizes that he became an effective spokesman for former residents of the park and eventually a national symbol of opposition to the expropriation. His tenacity and courage, often in the presence of adversity, are well known to Canadians."

Vautour left behind a legacy of his fight. The federal government has changed the way it expropriates land for national parks. If Kouchibouguac National Park was being set up today, Vautour and his children would be allowed to stay on the land.

MacAusland Blankets



Atlantic Insight

Keep it coming!

SAVE UP TO
\$16.80

- ☐ **YES!** Please send me 12 issues, 1 year, of Atlantic Insight and bill me just \$17.00 (I save \$6.40 off the newsstand price).
- ☐ **SAVE EVEN MORE.** Please send me 24 issues, 2 years, and bill me just \$30.00 (I save \$16.80 off the newsstand price).

Name

Address

City

Prov. Code

Valid only in Canada 818 AH8

☐ Get an extra issue by paying now

☐ Cheque enclosed ☐ Visa ☐ Mastercard

Card No.

Expiry Date

Signature

Nest CLOSETS



FOLLOW UP

Leaving behind a bitter legacy

After 27 years of building the company, Arthur Hanes and his family will leave the hard-earned legacy he built in 1967.

John Hanes, Arthur Hanes' son, is the third generation to run the company. He is 30 years old and is currently a graduate of the University of New Brunswick. He is currently working for the company as a sales representative in the Maritimes.

The company's success is due to the hard work of Arthur Hanes and his family. The company has grown from a small business in 1967 to a large company with over 100 employees today.

The company's success is also due to the hard work of Arthur Hanes and his family. The company has grown from a small business in 1967 to a large company with over 100 employees today.

The company's success is also due to the hard work of Arthur Hanes and his family. The company has grown from a small business in 1967 to a large company with over 100 employees today.

**Business Reply Mail
No Postage Stamp Necessary
If mailed in Canada**

Postage will be paid by:



**Atlantic
Insight**

**1668 Barrington Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 9Z9**

MacAusland Blankets



Keep warm this winter in a beautiful wool blanket from MacAusland's Woollen Mills Ltd., of Bloomfield, P.E.I. Knitted from Atlantic Canada raw wool, a MacAusland's blanket is sure to become a family treasure.

Atlantic Insight is proud to be offering these durable, Maritime crafted, 100% virgin wool blankets:

Size: Double (72" x 90")

Price: \$75 (plus shipping and handling) per blanket. Satisfaction guaranteed — just return the merchandise within thirty (30) days for a full refund.

Here is my order for _____ beautiful MacAusland's blanket(s):

# _____x \$75	Teal Blue	\$ _____
# _____x \$75	Red	\$ _____
# _____x \$75	Burgundy	\$ _____
# _____x \$75	Royal blue	\$ _____
# _____x \$75	White with stripe	\$ _____

N.S. residents add 10% tax \$ _____

Shipping charges per blanket
(____x \$4.50) \$ _____

Total Order \$ _____

Please find enclosed my cheque or money order, or charge to my Visa/Mastercard number. Please ship to the following Canadian address.

Name _____

Address _____

Postal Code _____

Telephone _____

Visa/Mastercard Number _____

Expiry date _____

Signature _____

Mail to: Atlantic Insight, 1668 Barrington St., Halifax, N.S., B3J 2A2

Or call Toll-free from anywhere in Atlantic Canada: 1-800-565-1700

(Have your Visa or Mastercard number ready) (Offer good only in Canada. Sorry, no COD orders accepted. Allow 4 — 6 weeks delivery)

Atlantic Insight RECIPE CONTEST

Atlantic Insight has good news... and great news!

The good news was the success of last year's *Atlantic Insight Recipe Contest*. Twelve lucky cooks flew Air Nova and stayed at the CP Prince Edward Hotel & Convention Centre in Charlottetown, P.E.I. They prepared their winning recipes in the kitchens of the Culinary Institute of Canada, Holland College. The twelve lucky finalists were also given the

opportunity to meet cooks from other parts of Atlantic Canada, compare notes, and observe each other at work. The whole weekend was capped off with a dinner at the Culinary Institute's Lucy Maud Dining Room (with students preparing and serving the meal), and the announcement of the contest's winner — Lindy Guild of Mahone Bay, N.S., and her Seafood Picnic Pie.

The great news is, we're doing it again! Share with us your treasured family recipes that feature produce from the

Atlantic region. The fields and streams, rivers and ocean of Atlantic Canada are rich in the ingredients that have made family recipes such a hit at Maritime dinner tables for so long. Share our celebration of Atlantic Canada's bountiful resources, and at the same time enter to win a cook's dream weekend AND valuable prizes.

Send us your recipes, and some of the history that surrounds them, soon — deadline is February 1, 1988.



RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Recipe must feature and identify at least one ingredient grown or produced in Atlantic Canada.
2. Each entry must be accompanied by a brief description of the heritage, ethnic origin or history of the recipe (at least 50 words).
3. Recipe must be original or one you have adapted.
4. Entry must state appropriate food category (see categories listed).
5. Please supply either imperial or metric measure.



6. All entries become the property of Insight Publishing Limited and will not be returned. We may modify entry as appropriate for publication.

7. Recipe must not contain brand names.

8. Entries should be postmarked no later than February 1, 1988.

9. Enter as many recipes as you wish. Each entry must be accompanied by a separate entry form or facsimile for eligibility.



This collection of fine Paderno stainless steel cookware, made right here in Atlantic Canada by Padinox of Charlottetown, will be given to the second prize winner of our recipe contest.

10. Decision of the judges is final.

11. Contest is open to any Canadian resident, except employees of Insight Publishing, or sponsors of the contest and their employees.

DEADLINE FOR ENTRIES IS FEBRUARY 1, 1988

Send entries to:
Insight Publishing Limited
1668 Barrington Street.
Halifax, N.S. B3J 2A2



First prize is a four person setting, five piece set of Royal Doulton "Albany" china retail value for this prize is \$600.

12. Each entry form must be signed by the entrant to confirm that he/she grants Insight Publishing Limited the right to publish entry without compensation.

13. Recipes must be submitted along with entry form, legibly written, printed or preferably typed (double spaced) on 8 1/2" x 11" white paper.

14. Entrant must be willing to participate in the promotional event relating to the contest.

ENTRY FORM

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

PROVINCE _____

CODE _____

PHONE NO. _____

SIGNATURE _____

(Signature grants Insight Publishing rights to publish your entry)

NAME OF RECIPE _____

ATLANTIC CANADIAN INGREDIENT(S) _____

CATEGORY (please check only one)

- ☐ Eggs, Meat, Fish and Poultry
- ☐ Soups, Chowders and Casseroles
- ☐ Appetizers, Salads and Vegetables
- ☐ Breads and Muffins
- ☐ Jams, Jellies and Preserves
- ☐ Desserts and Sweets

SUMMER COOKING



Seafood Picnic Pie is in good company with Vegetable Salad and Beet and Horseradish

Seafood Picnic Pie
1st place

My English grandmother made pies. My French grandmother made quiche. and my mother who was half-French and half-English made her own version of both, probably so as not to offend either one. In our family, picnics were often held outdoors, rather like a barbecue, but with a picnic table. The men had the

SUMMER COOKING

As the season for fresh foods reaches its height, Atlantic Canadians are turning to barbecues, picnics and seasonal restaurants. In this issue, Insight offers features and recipes and celebratory

Atlantic Insight





Fourteen years ago, 25-year-old **Reg Clark** of Southport, P.E.I., was just an average kid who liked to read comics. Today he is realizing a dream as manager of the first and only comic shop on the Island.

Outlands opened in April, '87 in downtown Charlottetown, and Reg says, "I couldn't believe it when I got the job." Reg bought his first superhero comic at the age of 11 for 20 cents. Today he is willing to pay as much as \$75 for one of these collectors' items. His own collection has grown to 2,100 comics, with his main interest being superhero comics.

Access to comics has never been a problem and even though the price of his first comic, *Justice League of America, No. 105*, has gone from 20 cents to \$3.25, Clark keeps adding to his collection. During his late teens and early 20s, he was buying comics from a shop in Halifax. When he visited relatives there, he wouldn't miss the opportunity to drop by one of the comic shops and spend hours browsing and adding to his collection.



Clark: living a boyhood fantasy come true



Max and Gigi Manger: "the King and Queen of the Cove" live in a castle of their own design

Now, as manager of Outlands, he is surrounded wall-to-wall by comics every day. Admitting he has read and re-read every one of his 2,100 comics, Clark says, "Reading them is like an escape."

Business is better than Outlands' owners, Dean Johnston and Curtis Duckworth, ever imagined. They are both collectors themselves and decided to locate the shop in downtown Charlottetown.

"There are a lot more collectors than I would have thought on Prince Edward Island," says Clark. And people are willing to pay the price for these superhero, fantasy-type comics. A 1975 copy of *X-Men*, in mint condition, is priced at \$105 and Reg says it won't take long for some collector to pick it up. He says that the first issue of Action comics put out in 1938 is worth more than \$30,000 today.

Both Clark and the owners agree that despite the great interest in music videos and VCRs these days, comics are gaining a popularity that has them reaping the benefits.

— Kathy Jorgensen

When some residents of the quiet South Shore community of Southwest Cove, N.S., began referring to the flamboyant **Gigi Manger** as the "Queen of the Cove," they unwittingly sparked her husband Max's imagination. Nine years later, in its final building stages, "Chateau Paradis" rises majestically from the shore of this quaint and picturesque cove.

Hand-built by the two of them, the beach-stone castle has not only entailed a considerable amount of work, but almost cost Max his life, when he suffered a 48-foot fall in the summer of '84. After Max's remarkably quick recovery, the couple went on to finish the "Valentine Room," their master bedroom, resplendent with antiques and knick-

knacks collected over many years.

Max, who is from Birrwill, Switzerland, met his wife in her hometown of Montreal in 1964. Sailing toward southern waters, the couple were enraptured by Nova Scotia's beauty and decided to look around for a home base. They chose this Lunenburg County cove from navigation charts, and fell in love with the area on their first visit.

Their home is shared with an unusual menagerie which includes dogs, cats, a horse, a raccoon, a raven and a wide variety of wildlife.

Max and Gigi Manger share a philosophy of pursuing their dreams. As Gigi puts it, "If you want a good life and you know what you want, you go for it. If you don't, then you get old and think you should have done something."

— Carol Smith-Rojo

For three years after the breakup of the Wonderful Grand Band, lead singer/songwriter, **Ron Hynes** kept a low profile. It was a quiet time after six successful years with the WGB that included a national television series and a headlining engagement at Toronto's Royal York Hotel New Year's bash. "I don't know what happened to WGB, it just fizzled out," he says. Now Hynes is on a roll again.

The 36-year-old Newfoundlander is perhaps best known for *Sonny's Dream*, the song he wrote 11 years ago while on tour in western Canada. He says it took him 10 minutes to write the popular song, which has received international acclaim and earned Hynes enough money in royalties to "keep the wolf from the door."

"It's nice to be known as the guy who wrote something — but I don't want it to go down in history as the only song I wrote." Although his entry in the '86

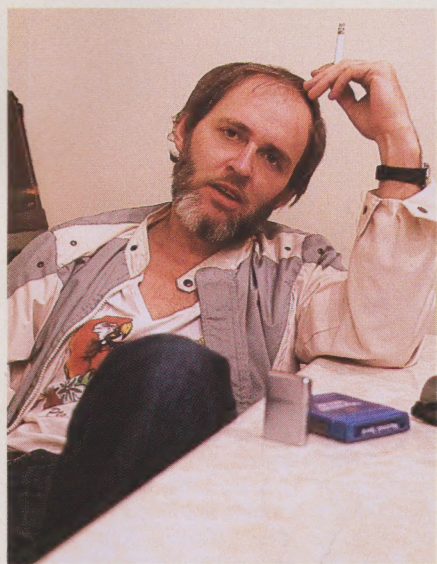


PHOTO BY RAY FENNELLY

Hynes: life after the Wonderful Grand Band

CBC Halifax song contest won, Hynes was disqualified because the competition was restricted to Maritime residents. (It has since been open to Newfoundland and Labrador residents.) Last July in Charlottetown, he recorded a collection of children's songs he wrote called *Small Fry, the Ron Hynes Album For Childrer.*, and has received favourable reviews.

But perhaps Hynes' most significant achievement in the last year has been his recent acting/singing role in the stage production of *Hank Williams — The Show He Never Gave*. His portrayal of the legendary country and western artist brought audiences to their feet in sellout performances at the Resource Centre For The Arts, and again at its encore in the Arts and Culture Centre in St. John's.

— Sheilagh Guy

Tom Wearing grew up on a chicken farm in Gold River, N.S., and it was from helping his father deliver fresh eggs

to small independent grocers that he got his idea of how a store should be run. The store owners would smile, be helpful and hand out treats to the kids, he says. He knew instinctively that these grocers had the key to successful business.

It's this principle that Wearing credits with the rapid growth of the Starvin' Marvin's convenience store chain. With 16 stores in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and another 16 franchise contracts signed, Starvin' Marvin's may well be the fastest growing convenience store chain in Atlantic Canada.

Wearing and his wife Rene had built up a successful real estate trade before getting into the convenience store business. "When people wake up in the morning and decide they're going to open up a business," says Wearing, "by lunch time, they decide it's going to be a convenience store. By supper, it's open."

Instead, Wearing pored over books and trade journals. He visited scores of convenience stores in Ontario and the United States. Still working at real estate, he put in some 18 and 20 hour days to keep costs low while renovating his first Bridgewater store. He did his own carpentry including filling in some 300 holes in the wall made by the previous occupant. That was in March, 1983.

Stores followed in Mahone Bay and Sackville, N.S. Then the Wearings began to franchise. The operation is simple. Instead of the traditionally high franchise fees, the Wearings receive a royalty charge on sales volume — a small percentage of sales.

Wearing chose a cartoon character with a floppy hat and bow tie for his logo. It's a comical figure with the sort of name people chuckle over and kids remember — and when the public chuckles, the Wearings feel pretty good too. Meanwhile, they're still putting the profits back into the business — an operation that is debt-free.

— John Cunningham



PHOTO BY PETER BARRIS

Wearing: Starvin' Marvin's founder credits his success to good, old-fashioned hospitality

Sharon Olscamp of Dunlop near Bathurst, N.B. has a rare profession. She's a book artist who restores old books, particularly family heirlooms such as Bibles. "What I do is maintenance," says Olscamp. "I restore old, sometimes abused books, to a condition that prevents further deterioration and brings them back to the best possible condition without altering their original character."



PHOTO BY R. MACMILLAN

Olscamp: finding satisfaction restoring books

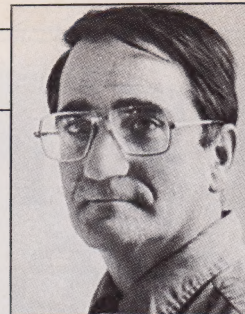
Olscamp says she knows of no one else in the Maritime region who restores old books commercially, but being a rarity has its disadvantages. While the lack of competition gives her business an edge, Olscamp admits she misses the sharing of problems and experiences with others engaged in her line of work.

The table Olscamp works at is a sturdy, collapsible contraption which travelled with her grandfather who was a cook in the First World War. Olscamp says it was her interest in family and her Irish ancestry which first piqued her interest in ancient books. Travelling at the preservation of ancient Irish writings, Olscamp, who is already a published poet and locally recognized artist, determined to turn her talents to maintaining old books in need of help.

She studied with a book maintenance expert at the provincial archives and joined the Canadian Book Binders and Book Artists Guild whose headquarters are in Toronto. Then, using such diverse materials as Japanese tissue paper and a glue concocted on her kitchen stove, she set to work. She sewed, pieced and glued with such dedication and care there was soon a steady stream of customers. Cookbooks, volumes of black and white photography, prayer books, even minute books bearing dates well back into the 19th century, fill Olscamp's workroom on the second storey of her home.

"Eventually I would like to make a book of my own," she says, showing a thick collection of her own unique watercolours she hopes to match to poetry.

— Gail MacMillan



A wild explosion of Pubnag

What better time than the start of a new year to peel off your long-johns and flick some of the little livestock onto the red-hot stovelids?

It's a sort of rebirth. You sort out some of the old annoyances to make way for a new crop. It does much to keep the mind alive.

Here in the Happy Province most of us got a head start. In a national poll last fall, 89 per cent of us just said no — that, thank you very much, we did not want more information about what may be good or bad for our health.

It was a collective cry from the heart. In recent years there has been an alarming explosion in Pubnag or the public nagging industry. Shrill battalions of finger-wagging nannies machine-gun us from every quarter.

Prissy presumptuous scolds have carved out a tidy living bedeviling the rest of us. It isn't easy to hit the mid-life crisis and also run into organized gangs shrilling at you to scrub behind your ears.

Puhleeze! We're big boys and girls now. The message might have value but some of the messengers are nasty pieces of work, indeed. Smokers, for example, are not only called anti-social, self-destructive wretches — we are all the sort of sub-life which makes a hobby of blowing clouds from our camel-turd stogies into the faces of emphysema sufferers.

I once met a feisty lady, a reporter from a Cape Breton daily, who had a delightfully-brzen riposte for those whose toleration of human frailty is to-hell-and-gone this side of Christlike.

It centred on the point that fag-suckers are among the most public-spirited of folk, that we're making a noble sacrifice by enduring the scorn and paying an enormous sin-tax to underwrite the pensions of those who will live to a healthy and sanctimonious old age.

Everyone's got a living to make but it is the overweening zealotry of some of these public scolds which does more harm than good to the message.

Perhaps it's not the flagrant bone-head hedonists like you and me and Joe Ghiz who bear most of the heat. It is our choice to wear the scarlet letter and be the raw material which keeps Canada's important Pubnag industry afloat. But the youngsters have little or no say about being pulpit-pulverized for their own good.

Let's say mustard pickles are found to cause some lab rats to toss their

cookies. A group of concerned citizens is hastily . . . mustered. Public funding appears by magic and, hey, presto, they've got a shop front, a photocopier and a coffee-machine, the three key ingredients when you set out to save the human race from itself.

The cry goes up: "Education is the key! We must get to the children!" The children are sitting ducks.

True, we ancients left the schoolhouse carrying Asia's starving millions and a heavy sacred trust to swat houseflies on our scrawny shoulders. But today's tots are burdened with an infinite variety of the world's woes. Childish things are suffocated in an avalanche of horrors.

They are being "equipped for survival." It's a heavy pack to carry out of Grade Four. Second-hand ciggy smoke, child molesters, poor diet, television violence, global famine, nuclear holocaust, AIDS, flabby muscles, killer mustard pickles, razor-blade apples, homicidal drunks, divorce-preparedness, war toys . . . and look both ways before you cross the street.

The amazing resilience of childhood is being well and truly stretched. Where does a two-foot tall Mother Teresa find time for hopscotch or a pint-sized vigilante make room for finding birds' nests. The great wonder is that they don't either spend the rest of their lives cowering under the bed or enter puberty covered head-to-foot in protective calluses.

Well and good to equip them for survival and many of the horrors are universal. But do we really need to gear a kid in rural P.E.I. to run the gauntlet of a Detroit ghetto?

"Lighten up" is one of the current cant phrases among the kinder. Is it a plea for mercy? May we not get up a fund drive to ship the more strident of our shopfront doers of good to Calcutta for a stint of toilet-scouring?

But the fire in the grate flickers low and we have barely begun that useful and soothing custom of our forebears known simply and elegantly as Picking Your Winter Drawers.

This beneficial wildlife cull is far from over. Some specimens can't be dislodged even by a lit cigarette applied to their rears. To give but one instance, that stupefying screech of "Share the Flame!" can't be cured and must be endured.

The secret scarifying ingredient here is the curiously Canadian attitude that

patriotism can be manufactured and peddled like choco-puffs with fibre added . . . and no harm if the federal government of the day is wrapped up in the same bogus package.

In the immortal lines of a Group of Seven docu-drama, "It may be garbage Tom, but at least it's Canadian garbage." Force-fed patriotism is loaded with empty calories, kiddies. Thus, Peter Mansbridge, even with a two-leg disadvantage, joins Northern Dancer as one of the noblest Canadians of them all.

Race, creed, language, colour and territory are hoary excuses for war. The Jerry Falwells and the Ayatollahs — the severe fundamentalists — of the women's movement have taken bigotry a wild leap beyond.

Their Great Satan is half the human race, no less. All those of us with less complicated plumbing are pitched into the same black heap. Our mark of Cain turns out to be our waterworks.

Closer to home, one of the largest and most pernicious cooties dug in up the leg of Newfoundland's drawers is our education system.

We have encumbered ourselves with six or seven religious denominational schoolboards each of which claims expensive and wasteful rights and privileges. Some of the central moderates have put their heads together but some of the Roman Catholic and Pentecostal fundamentalists seem prepared to hold out until hell cracks.

Some progress has been made. There's been an advance from the days when every other little hole in the rocks might have two or even three one-room tarpaper schools. But there are still glaring examples of multi-million-dollar high schools reared up within spitting distance of each other.

School is five hours a day, five days a week plus a bit of homework. Surely the time remaining is time enough for parents to stuff their offspring full of whatever brand-name religious gibberish they see fit. Do they seriously think the devil is going to jump their wee sanctified bairns in the middle of secular algebra?

However, let us suspend our homely little New Year's task for the nonce. The population of our longjohns has been reduced to a tolerable level and there must be moderation in all things. Enough breeding stock remains to enrich the deep winter evenings of 1989.

That is, if the anti-blood-sports gang doesn't get us outlawed first.



When it's special it's worth protecting.

WARNING: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked – avoid inhaling.
Av. per cigarette: Macdonald Special Regular: "Tar" 14 mg. Nicotine 1.1 mg. King Size: "Tar" 14 mg. Nicotine 1.0 mg.

“The card
we count
on most?
Ultramar!”

Carbonneau
21
Bobby Smith

Guy Carbonneau, Bobby Smith
Hockey stars for
“Les Canadiens”.



“You never have to look around for an Ultramar station — there’s always one on the way.” Like most of their teammates, GUY CARBONNEAU and BOBBY SMITH count on their

Ultramar card, because Ultramar has the largest, most convenient network of service stations in Eastern Canada.

Even in the U.S.A.

The Ultramar card is welcomed at more than 7,000 stations throughout the United States. From New England to Florida, in 22 different states, Ultramar gets you service with a smile!

To get your Ultramar card as quickly as possible, just stop by your Ultramar station and pick-up an application form, or call the Customer Satisfaction Center at 1-800-363-6949, or (709) 726-9662 (collect), in Newfoundland.

